
The **CIVIL WAR** *TOKEN* *JOURNAL*

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“MILITARY NECESSITY”:



PATH TO EMANCIPATION

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CIVIL WAR TOKEN SOCIETY OFFICERS

President
Scott Blickensderfer
P.O. Box 1732
Mishawaka, IN 46546
(574) 273-2670

Treasurer
Susan Trask
P.O. Box 2053
Sisters, OR 97759
(541) 549-8022

Vice President
Tom Reed
12348 State Rte. 34
Bryan, OH 43506
(800) 472-8180

Secretary
John Ostendorf
523 Hiwasee Rd.
Waxahachie, TX 75165
(972) 921-8819

Past President
Ernie Latter
P.O. Box 1
Mulberry, FL 33860
(863) 425-2046

Editor
Don Erlenkotter
10616 Ranch Road
Culver City, CA 90230
(310) 815-1511

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Alan Bleviss
8338 E. Edward Ave.
Scottsdale, AZ 85250
(480) 998-1039
(2013-2014)

Chris Karstedt
P.O. Box 1804
Wolfboro, NH 03894
(603) 569-0823
(2013-2014)

Dave Snider
800 E. Simpson St.
Lafayette, CO 80026
(720) 890-0781
(2013-2014)

Larry Dziubek
P.O. Box 235
Connoquenessing, PA 16027
(724) 789-7372
(2013-2014)

Bill Luitje
2677 Wayside Dr.
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
(734) 769-7820
(2012-2013)

Mark Jervis
6811 S. Lamar St.
Littleton, CO 80128
(303) 948-1271
(2012-2013)

Jud Petrie
P.O. Box 22
Belfast, ME 04915
(207) 930-3647
(2012-2013)

Bart Woloson
575 Hathaway Circle
Lake Forest, IL 60045
(847) 234-7057
(2012-2013)

OTHER CWTS OFFICERS

Publicity
Cindy Wibker
P.O. Box 471147
Lake Monroe, FL 32747
(407) 321-8747

Legal Counsel
A. Ronald Sirna, Jr.
703 E. Court St.
Flint, MI 48503
(810) 577-6826

Computer Liaison
Bill Luitje
2677 Wayside Dr.
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
(734) 769-7820

Publisher
(Position vacant)

Verification
Dave Snider
800 E. Simpson St.
Lafayette, CO 80026
(720) 890-0781

Book Manager
Rick Snow
6464 East Grant Road #150
Tucson, AZ 85715
(520) 498-4615

Auction Manager
Dan Moore
P.O. Box 125
Monroe, MI 48161
(313) 673-3573

Librarian
Don Shawhan
3324 Waldo Blvd.
Manitowoc, WI 54220
(920) 684-8423

Internet Coordinator
Ernie Latter
P.O. Box 1
Mulberry, FL 33860-0001
(863) 425-2046

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CWTS Email Contacts

Officers:

President: Scott Blickensderfer - docsblick@hotmail.com
Past President: Ernie Latter - ernster4@aol.com
Vice President: Tom Reed - jbbnr67@gmail.com
Secretary: John Ostendorf - johnoste@aircanopy.net
Treasurer: Susan Trask - susantrask@mindspring.com

Board of Governors:

Alan Bleviss - alanbleviss@gmail.com
Larry Dziubek - lcdziubek@zoominternet.net
Mark Jervis - angelone0905@yahoo.com
Chris Karstedt: - CKarstedt@StacksBowers.com
Bill Luitje - wvluitje@gmail.com
Jud Petrie - exonumist@aol.com
Dave Snider - fdsnide@gmail.com
Bart Woloson - bartw@aol.com

Other Officers:

Auction Manager: Dan Moore - working.man@usa.net
Book Manager: Rick Snow – rick@indiancent.com
Computer Liaison: Bill Luitje - wvluitje@gmail.com
Editor: Don Erlenkotter - derlenko@anderson.ucla.edu
Internet Coordinator: Ernie Latter - ernster4@aol.com
Legal Counsel: A. Ronald Sirna, Jr. - rsirna@gmail.com
Librarian: Don Shawhan - laurieloushoses@milwpc.com
Publicity: Cindy Wibker - cwibker@aol.com
Verification: Dave Snider - fdsnide@gmail.com

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President's Message

As we enter the mid-portion of the sesquicentennial of the seminal events that give us our entire reason for existing as an organization, I am very pleased to assume the mantle of this office for the next couple of years. I first want to thank Ernie Latter for his service to the CWTS as outgoing president, and for everything he has done to further our mission and goals.

Building upon the foundations laid down for us by all of our previous experiences and expertise, there are several things I would like to see accomplished during this presidential cycle. As usual, volunteers are always encouraged, and the email addresses of the Governors are in the Journal. Feel free to contact any of us at any time with your ideas. Much of this is low-hanging fruit, and can be accomplished with little or no work or cost to the Society and its membership.

First, our auctioneer Dan Moore has indicated that the inventory for our quarterly auctions is empty. I reviewed the eBay policies regarding fees. Minimum eBay charges include a flat fee of 9% of the hammer price. PayPal (mandatory) charges are 2.9% to receive funds, with a \$0.30 per transaction fee. If you offer free shipping that could add a buck or two, with insurance extra. Thus, a token hammer price of \$10 nets a maximum of about \$8.50. The fee for the Society auction is a flat 10%. The nominal return is better than eBay, plus there's a return to the Society. If 700 regular members each submitted just two tokens for auction, we would have enough for the calendar year!

I am pleased to announce the appointment of Dave Snider, recently elected to our Board of Governors, as our new Verification Officer. This position had been vacant since the unfortunate death of Steve Tanenbaum.

Continue to send your submissions to the Journal. The research of the members of the Society is paramount to our mission. Over the next two years I hope to continue to expand our member base, energize the existing membership, and grow the benefits of membership to all of us. Please let me know how I can help you help us!

Scott A. Blickensderfer
President

Our New Board of Governors Members

Christine (Chris) Karstedt has been involved in numismatics since signing on with Bowers and Merena Galleries in the 1990s. Along the way she has worked with important consignors and collections, including the Eliasberg, Norweb, Bass, and numerous other named collections. She is a member of the Professional Numismatists Guild and a board member of the Industry Council for Tangible Assets, which has been the national trade association for the rare coin, currency, and precious metals industry since 1983. As Executive Vice President of Stack's Bowers Galleries, Chris is a familiar face at their auctions and at all major numismatic conventions. With respect to tokens, she has worked with Q. David Bowers, Rich Rossa, and Steve Hayden on several projects involving the estate of the late Steve Tanenbaum. She says "I am looking forward to being a Board Member of the CWTS and helping others learn about and enjoy this interesting series."

David Snider was raised in Lake Bluff, Illinois, just north of Chicago, and collected cents and quarters as a boy. He moved to Boulder, Colorado in 1980 and built a career as a trained auto technician. Dave started a Saab specialty shop in Boulder in 1987 and successfully sold the business in 1999. Currently he does mostly restoration and reconditioning work (all Saab, of course!). Among his current projects are an electric Saab conversion and a modified Saab engine. His involvement with tokens began in 2003 when he spotted a sign for part-time help at the local coin store in Boulder. He convinced them that he could handle the public and that one or two days a week would be a good change of pace from working on cars. The discovery of Civil War and Hard Times tokens soon followed, and Dave was hooked on both. He says "I think the hobby has a great combination of continued entertainment and long term investment. So I have bought as many as I can at shows and stores that are around. I am careful not to buy damaged pieces, but normal light-to-medium wear is OK. So far I haven't made any really big buys of rare pieces, but there is enough to choose from R7s and below that one could stay busy for years and never get bored." Dave has just been appointed as the Society's Verification Officer and is looking forward to contributing his knowledge about CWTs in this new role.

Forty Years Ago in the CWTSJ

Paul Cunningham

The CWTSJ revealed that James Hall was its new editor. Patriotic dies 44 and 45 were found to be the same die, as documented in impressive detail by Jack Detwiler. A penetrating study of “H. D. Higgins and the Indiana Primitives” was contributed by David Gladfelter, and Robert Hailey provided a tongue-in-cheek discussion of “Who Put The ‘P’ In Binghamton?” Benj Fauver explored the question of “The 500 Series: War of 1812 Tokens?” (These now are believed to have been game counters.)

Thirty Years Ago Dale Cade, in his quest to organize the patriotic series of Civil War tokens, presented “Assembling A Patriotic CWT Type Set – Part Two.” All the secondary groupings of tokens were neatly organized in diagrams. “Do Two Hawks Make a Dove? Or Don’t Take Words Out of Context,” a short but toxic article by Sterling Rachootin, makes one look carefully at exactly what each wartime political group was saying! The short-lived CWTS Forum reported its first question-and-answer effort. The hope was that this format would answer questions offered by both veteran and beginner collectors. Dennis Wierzbza researched Alexander Gleason of Hillsdale, Michigan renown, but found relatively few solid facts about his life and accomplishments. Clark Smith reported the Civil War token poll results and found that the favorite patriotic token was 259/455, while NY 630CC-4a was the most popular storecard token. Jack Detwiler began a new series on Civil War tokens called “The Starting Point.” Cindy Grellman [Wibker] reviewed new books for the hobby, and Michael Renner concluded with Part 8 of his “Specialized Obverse Dies by Subject” series.

Twenty Years Ago Everett Cooper explained the whys and wherefores of sutler tokens for the 54th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment. Dale Cade provided the first part of a survey of members’ collecting specialties, and Steve Hayden continued his auction notes. Cindy Grellman wrote extensively of “Those Pesky 6, 7 & 8 Series Patriotic Dies!” Her article admirably resolves our concerns about those dies. (It was interrupted by a page from the second part of Dale’s survey!) Cindy added a short item on a store card die 1062A mystery to finish up this issue.

Ten Years Ago The Society announced the eight charter members of the CWTS Hall of Fame. Sterling Rachootin examined the intricate relationship among the “Monroe Doctrine, Mexico, and Maximilian” during the Civil War, and Patrick Barnard studied and documented “The Elusive Merchant: M. W. Walsh of Niagara Falls, NY.” Also found in this issue are a contemporary poem of the Civil War era titled “The Ring of the Sutler’s Wife,” and a full-page ad for the steamer *Planet*, a Civil War token issuer based in Chicago during the last half of 1863.

Jud Petrie: CWTS Book Manager, Person of Note, Good Friend

Susan Trask

Jud Petrie joined the Civil War Token Society in 1987 and is now Life Member 222. During this time he has received a first place Literary Award for his paper on the Torrey tokens of Maine and three Service Awards. Currently he is on our Board of Governors. If you've had the opportunity to stop by the Society's table at an ANA Convention in the past twenty years you probably have met Jud, a familiar face at the table every year. He also is the photographer at our annual meeting, and many of his pictures have appeared in the *Journal*. Most significant, however, is his service in the position of CWTS Book Manager, which he filled for the past seventeen years until he resigned at the end of 2012.

Like most members of the CWTS, I first met Jud shortly after joining the Society. Taking the advice in the *Journal*, "Buy the book before you buy the token," I placed a call to Jud to solicit his advice on what to purchase. His friendly voice at the other end of the phone resulted in my acquisition of a complete collection of everything he had to sell.

I didn't connect with Jud again until I became Treasurer of the Society about a year later, and then our communications became regular quarterly events. As book manager, he would supply me with a report of income and expenses from the sale of books, as well as a year-end report on inventory for tax reporting purposes. These were sent by email and always came in two parts: business first, and then a personal note wherein he shared some noteworthy tidbits about his life during the previous three months. Depending on the time of the year there would be mention of his recent travels, a weather report on his beloved state of Maine, an accounting (or more often a ranting) during baseball season of the Boston Red Sox standings, and more recently the antics of his newly acquired Labrador puppy, Merlin. Most, if not all, of Jud's communiqués are peppered with humor. I am fairly certain that my responses could not have been anywhere near as interesting or entertaining as Jud's.

In the past seventeen years I have seen Jud's daughters, Heather and Kaylan, blossom into beautifully accomplished women as reported in our internet exchanges. Heather has appeared three times at Carnegie Hall. Her first CD, with the vocal group "Etherea" and released last November, got as far up as #4 on the Billboard Classical Music charts and is currently under consideration for a Grammy, while their second CD is to be released on January 1, 2013. She received her Bachelors Degree in Music from Bard College, and her Masters Degree in Opera from the Purchase Conservatory of Music. Kaylan received her

Bachelors Degree in Science from Syracuse University. She has worked for the Boston Museum of Science, the New England Aquarium, the Syracuse Museum of Science, and is currently working at the Pacific Science Center in Seattle while she completes her Masters Degree in Museum Science. To say that Jud is a proud father is a gross understatement.

Without a doubt, the most interesting of all Jud's emails came on Sept. 11, 2001. Like many Americans, I spent a good portion of that day glued to the television mesmerized by scenes of devastation and loss. Around mid-day on the West Coast, well in advance of the media release on the men responsible for these events, I received an email from Jud telling me to watch the news for a man named Mohamed Atta, the ringleader of the 19 hijackers responsible for the attacks and the hijacker-pilot of the first plane to fly into the World Trade Center. Jud had just undergone an intensive questioning by the FBI regarding Atta and the flight from Portland, Maine to Boston, and eventually the one from Boston to New York.

I knew Jud had worked for US Airways in customer service for thirty years, a jack-of-all-trades supervisor who did everything from training employees to taking tickets and boarding passengers. This particular day handed Jud a twist of fate he will no doubt never forget. In Jud's own words, "Atta checked in with me at the gate, where I was helping out. I wasn't on duty at the time, but my co-worker was getting swamped so I volunteered to help her. I was going to Boston for training and was on the same flight with Atta, being one of eight people alive today who flew with him on 9/11. He connected in Boston to American Airlines Flight 11 to LA when he flew the first plane into the World Trade Center. I was interviewed three times by the FBI. (My FBI deposition is actually available online! Sheesh!) On 9/11 I was the first to view the video tapes of the security checkpoint and told them to 'Stop the tape! That's them.' That is the picture that appeared on the front pages for many days."

Wow! If only I had saved all of those emails from the past seventeen years I could write a pretty cool book about my friend Jud Petrie. I know I'm going to miss that correspondence and wouldn't mind in the least receiving a "token" note in my IN BOX on occasion from Jud to keep me up to date on his comings and goings.

Jud, while you have passed on the responsibility of managing our books to Rick Snow, I know we will continue to see you at the ANA shows and receive your input on the Board of Governors. I'm certain I speak for many members when I say "thank you" for your service and contributions over the years. Enjoy your retirement in good health!

1863 – “MILITARY NECESSITY” AND EMANCIPATION

Donald Erlenkotter

This year marks the sesquicentennial anniversary of President Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation, which he issued on January 1, 1863. Although the proclamation was limited in scope, it was the first major step in the abolition of slavery in the United States.

Earlier in this series I observed that the President had no authority under the Constitution to abolish slavery since this was among the powers reserved to the individual states under the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution.¹ Lincoln’s solution to this dilemma was to justify emancipation as a wartime measure which was permitted under his powers as commander-in-chief of the country’s military forces. This use of these powers was described as “military necessity” – to aid the military effort by disrupting the capability of the South to carry out its wartime activities against the Union.

In paragraph four of the Proclamation, Lincoln justified it as having been issued

“... by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion . . .”

In the ninth paragraph, he explicitly invoked military necessity:

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

How does this relate to Civil War tokens? Patriotic token 172/429 has on its obverse a pair of crossed cannons, with a single star immediately above the cannons and twelve more stars surrounding them above, with the year 1863 below. The reverse has the inscription MILITARY / NECESITY [*sic*] around the outside, separated by stars, with an ornament in the center.² The die sinker for this token was Alexander Gleason of Hillsdale, Michigan.³ The meaning of the inscription has been debated in the *Journal*, but there seems to be little reason to doubt that the term MILITARY NECESSITY together with the year 1863 are connected with the Emancipation Proclamation issued that year.⁴



Patriotic Die 172



Patriotic Die 429

The Emancipation Proclamation followed a preliminary proclamation of September 22, 1862, which announced that the final proclamation would be forthcoming on January 1. The preliminary proclamation doesn't mention military necessity. The final proclamation was limited as to its immediate effect since it didn't apply to slave-holding states within the Union and at the time couldn't be enforced in those states in the Confederacy. It did establish elimination of slavery as a goal of the war in addition to the original purpose of preserving the Union. This ended the Confederacy's hope of obtaining support from the United Kingdom and France, since these countries had abolished slavery earlier.

After issuing the Proclamation, Lincoln was concerned about its potential lack of permanence. His successor as president and commander-in-chief could issue orders changing or revoking its provisions. The permanent abolition of slavery would require a constitutional amendment, and Lincoln spent a great deal of effort in obtaining Congressional approval for such an amendment. This was depicted in the 2012 movie *Lincoln*. After Lincoln was assassinated, the amendment, which abolished slavery in all the states, was finally ratified on December 18, 1865 as the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution.⁵

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4. Rachootin, Sterling A., "Lincoln's Military Necessity Token," *Journal of the Civil War Token Society*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (Winter 1975), pp. 122-125; Cooper, Everett K., "Further Thoughts on the 'Military Necessity' Token," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 28, No. 2 (Summer 1994), pp. 8-12.
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CINCINNATI'S DR. BENNETT AND HIS MEDICINES (OH 165N)

Donald Erlenkotter

Dr. D. M. Bennett of Cincinnati issued a number of varieties of Civil War tokens which have been listed by the Fulds under the heading of OH 165N.¹ He then went on to attain national and international prominence in the 1870s after he left the medical profession. Bennett has been recognized by listings in both the *Dictionary of American Biography* and *Who Was Who in America*.² Recently he has been the subject of an impressively detailed biography; the biography, however, does not mention his tokens.³

Bennett's Civil War tokens are divided into two groups, each struck by one of the two major Cincinnati die sinkers. Those struck by William K. Lanphear feature the diverse collection of stock reverse dies shown below:



1124



1176



1290



1295



1331



1352

Lanphear Stock Reverse Dies Used with Bennett's Obverse Dies

The following three obverse dies were paired with the Lanphear stock reverse dies used for the Bennett tokens:



OH 165N-01



OH 165N-08



OH 165N-09

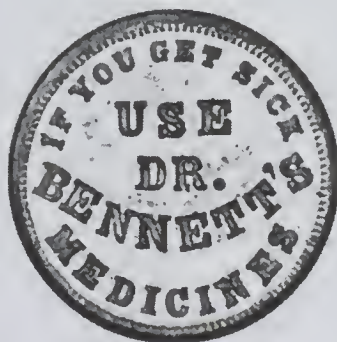
Bennett's Obverse Dies Used with Lanphear Stock Reverse Dies

Lanphear struck three additional die combinations for Bennett. One of these, OH 165N-07, uses the OH 165N-01 obverse die with the OH 165N-08 die above as the reverse. A second, OH 165N-08aa, combines the OH 165N-08 obverse die with the obverse of one of Lanphear's tokens, OH 165CY-103 (or -104), as its reverse. Another mule, OH 165N-06, with the obverse die for OH 165N-01, has the obverse die for the J. W. Fitzgerald token OH 165AV as its reverse.

Bennett's Civil War tokens from John Stanton employed the following two obverse dies:



OH 165N-10



OH 165N-20

Bennett's Obverse Dies Used with Stanton Stock Reverse Dies

These two dies also were paired to produce the token OH 165N-19, where the obverse of OH 165N-20 became the reverse for this token.

John Ostendorf has suggested that the Lanphear tokens were issued before the Stanton ones since OH 165N-08 states that 200,000 families were using Dr. Bennett's medicines, whereas OH 165N-10 gives the seemingly larger number of 500,000 persons cured annually.⁴

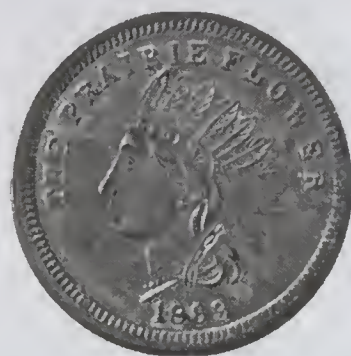
All the stock reverse dies used for tokens struck by Stanton for Bennett have as their central device the same Indian head, which is variously surrounded by stars, inscriptions, and a date. Three examples are given below:



1042



1047



1069

Stanton Stock Reverse Dies Used with Bennett's Obverse Dies

Die 1047 is the only 1864-dated die, and one die is undated. Twelve of the dies are dated 1863. Although Stanton produced Indian head reverse dies dated 1862, none of these was used for Bennett's tokens.

What were the medicines that Dr. Bennett was marketing? Those sold under his name included:

Dr. Bennett's Bronchial Tablets

Dr. Bennett's Golden Liniment "For Man and Beast"

Dr. Bennett's Magnetic Quick Cure – "The Greatest Family Medicine Ever Offered to the Public"

Dr. Bennett's Sure Death to Rats, Mice, Roaches and Vermin

Dr. Bennett's Root and Plant Pills

Dr. Bennett's Worm Lozenges

In 1881 Bennett admitted that he was no longer sure of the efficacy of medicines. He told his readers that

For forty years of my life I have been engaged in preparing, selling, and dispensing medicines. Probably not less than a hundred tons of drugs have been in my possession, and made up in the form of mixtures, decoctions, tinctures, powders, pills, etc., to be taken into the human stomach. I meant well in all this, but fear I was in the dark, and not pursuing the best system of imparting health.

He concluded that "sunlight, pure air, pure water, and the magnetic fluid are nature's great remedies."⁵

DeRobigne Mortimer Bennett was born in Springfield, New York on December 23, 1818, the son of John and Betsey Bennett. After moving to Cooperstown, his family struggled economically and D. M. received just four years of education. At the age of twelve he went to work as a printer's devil. When he was fourteen, he met a group of Shakers and joined their community at New Lebanon. He adopted the Shaker faith and worked in the herb and seed gardens. Eventually Bennett became an herbalist and community physician there.⁶

The Shakers believed in strict celibacy, and discouraged interaction between the sexes. In 1846 Bennett and Mary Wicks left the community and eloped, an "astonishing and awful" event for the Shakers. The Bennetts moved to Kentucky, and D. M. operated a drugstore in Louisville through 1855. During this period he read the work of Thomas Paine and was introduced to freethought literature.⁷

In 1859 Bennett moved to Cincinnati and bought a drugstore. By 1861 he had fifteen delivery wagons in operation. He developed his line of family medicines and prospered up until he was required to buy revenue tax stamps for his products. Bennett said this increased operating expenses to such an extent that he had to sell the business in 1865. This left him with an estate of \$30,000, a substantial amount for the time. Unfortunately, this was lost when several new business ventures failed, and in 1868 the Cincinnati city directory lists him as just a physician.⁸



Proprietary Tax Stamps for D. M. Bennett of Cincinnati

Following misadventures with a drugstore in Kentucky and brickmaking on Long Island, Bennett went to Rochester where he worked as a traveling salesman. In 1870 he moved to Paris, Illinois and returned to the seed business. This, too, lost money, and a drought in the summer of 1873 led him into a debate in the local newspapers over the effectiveness of prayer, whether for rain or other purposes. He had come to consider himself as a freethinker, and now proposed starting his own publication because of the difficulties in publishing in the local press. He showed fifty possible names to his wife Mary, and she selected *The Truth Seeker*.⁹

At the end of 1873 the Bennetts moved with their new publication from Paris to New York City. The heading of *The Truth Seeker* announced that it was

Devoted to Science, Morals, Freethought, Free Discussion, Liberalism, Sexual Equality, Labor Reform, Progression, Free Education, and whatever tends to emancipate and elevate the human race. Opposed to Priestcraft, Ecclesiasticism, Dogmas, Creeds, False Theology, Superstition, Bigotry, Ignorance, Monopolies, Aristocracies, Privileged Classes, Tyranny, Oppression and Everything that Degrades or Burdens Mankind Mentally or Physically.

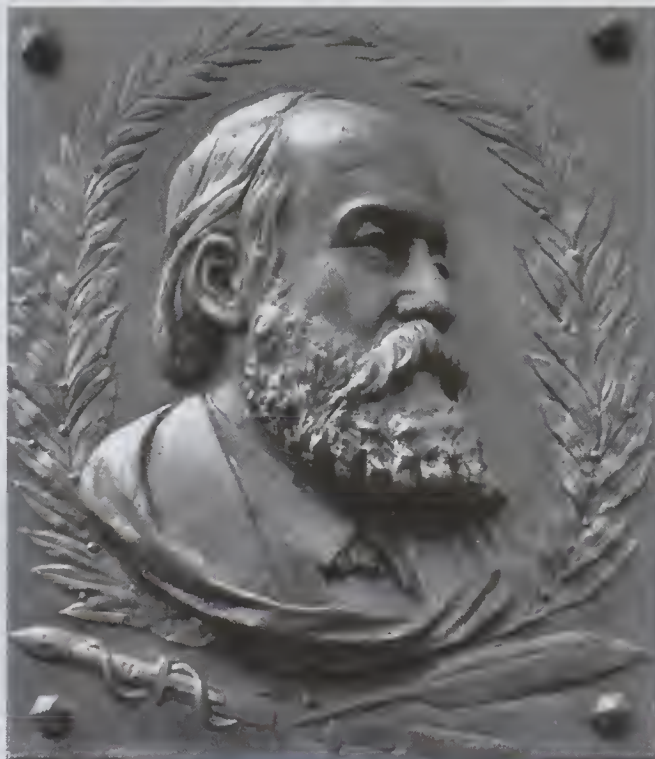
In New York Bennett continued printing serialized debates with clergymen. He also published a number of books, tracts, and leaflets written by himself as well as by others. One of his tracts presented an extensive argument against using the Bible in schools.¹⁰

The early 1870s was one of those periods in United States history when the freedoms of religion, speech, and press established under the Constitution were under vigorous attack. The National Reform Association (NRA), which had been founded during the Civil War, was working to amend the Constitution to declare America a Christian nation. In 1865 Congress had passed a bill that outlawed use of the United States mails to distribute obscene literature. But since such literature had not been defined, this was left to the courts to determine. Further along these lines, Congress passed additional laws in March 1873 that prohibited mailing, selling, distributing, or possessing obscene literature, including any that was “designed or intended for the prevention of conception or procuring of abortion.” The New York State Legislature incorporated the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice to pursue this cause.¹¹

Anthony Comstock was the chief vice hunter, and eventually a “special agent” for the United States Post Office. His favorite tactic was to order literature by mail to be sent to a false name, and then to prosecute the sender. Bennett took on Comstock, reporting and ridiculing his activities. After several failed efforts at prosecution, Comstock managed to have Ezra Heywood’s publication, *Cupid’s Yokes: or, The Binding Forces of Conjugal Life. An Essay to Consider Some Moral and Physiological Phases of LOVE and MARRIAGE*, delivered from the office of *The Truth Seeker*. The trial of *The United States vs. D. M. Bennett* began on March 18, 1879 in New York City. It was restricted to excerpted passages from the work, taken out of context, that allegedly were obscene. The verdict was guilty, and after an appeal Bennett was sentenced to a fine of \$300 and confinement at hard labor for thirteen months in the Albany Penitentiary. The reason for the sentence of thirteen months evidently was to extend beyond the twelve-month maximum that would have permitted the elderly editor to remain in a local prison in New York City near his friends and family.¹²

On April 29, 1880 Bennett completed eleven months of his sentence at Albany and was released. He was given a grand ovation on his return to New York City, followed soon after by an invitation to represent America at the Congress of the Universal Federation of Freethinkers in Belgium. He visited London before going on to Paris and Brussels and then to Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. From this trip he produced a book with the title *A Truth Seeker in Europe*. After returning to America, he embarked on a second trip, this one around the world. He spent more than a month in India, visiting Henry Olcott and Madame Blavatsky at the Theosophical Society and becoming a member of the Society. He continued on through Ceylon, Hong Kong, China, and Japan.¹³

Bennett returned from his trip around the world in July 1882 and resumed his hectic pace of writing, editing, and publishing. On December 1, after working on the last few pages of the fourth volume of his book series *A Truth Seeker Around the World*, he complained of not feeling well. He suffered a stroke within a few days and died on December 6. DeRobigne Mortimer Bennett was buried four days later in Brooklyn's Green-Wood Cemetery.¹⁴



**Bronze Medallion on D. M. Bennett Monument,
Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N.Y.**

The monument for D. M. Bennett in Green-Wood Cemetery displays a bronze medallion portraying Bennett. Below his image is the sword of persecution, around which is coiled the serpent of superstition. Both are broken by a pen, the weapon of thought. The granite monument bears an extensive statement of Bennett's philosophy, and includes the pronouncement that "When the innocent is

convicted, the Court is condemned.” His persecutor, Anthony Comstock, bragged in 1913 that he had “personally convicted enough people to fill a passenger train of sixty-one coaches and destroyed 160 tons of obscene literature.” The Hicklin rule for obscenity, which was used to convict Bennett, then became the obscenity standard in U. S. law until it was overturned in 1957.¹⁵

The *Dictionary of American Biography* provides the following assessment of Dr. Bennett:¹⁶

[Dr. Bennett] was an amalgam of quack, crank, and idealist. The quack and crank are somewhat excused by the hard conditions of his early life; the idealist, in spite of faults of taste and mistakes of judgment, was for almost a decade an effective popular spokesman for liberal ideas in religion and ethics.

NOTES

1. Fuld, George and Melvin, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1975, pp. 313-314.
2. Johnson, Allen, *Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. I*, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1927, pp. 192-193; *Who Was Who in America, Historical Volume (1607-1896)*, Marquis Who's Who, Chicago, 1963, p. 52.
3. Bradford, Roderick, *D. M. Bennett: The Truth Seeker*, Prometheus Books, Amherst, NY, 2006.
4. Ostendorf, John, *Civil War Store Cards of Cincinnati*, The Civil War Token Society, 2007, pp. 47-48.
5. Bradford, op. cit., pp. 60-61, 360-361.
6. Bradford, op. cit., pp. 25-39.
7. Bradford, op. cit., pp. 40-44, 49-60.
8. Bradford, op. cit., pp. 60-65.
9. Bradford, op. cit., pp. 65-68.
10. Bradford, op. cit., pp. 80-82, 87-91.
11. Bradford, op. cit., pp. 82-83, 97-104.
12. Bradford, op. cit., pp. 105-107, 114-126, 137-143, 147-162, 165-183.
13. Bradford, op. cit., pp. 233-240, 247-253, 257-262, 269-270, 283-335.
14. Bradford, op. cit., pp. 339-344, 363-377.
15. Bradford, op. cit., pp. 193 (facing); *Find A Grave* [<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=11768082>]; Flynn, Tom (Ed.), *The New Encyclopedia of Unbelief*, Prometheus Books, Amherst, NY, 2007, p. 118.
16. Johnson, op. cit., p. 192.

Dr. Bennett's Token Triads

Donald Erlenkotter

In the preceding article I explored the Civil War tokens issued by Dr. D. M. Bennett of Cincinnati (OH 165N).¹ Recently a new aspect of token collecting has been introduced: that of *token triads*, in which all the pairings of three token dies appear on individual tokens. An example was provided from tokens struck by John Stanton, with two store card tokens struck for N. Mendall Shafer (OH 165FN) and a third “patriotic” token struck from the two reverse dies used for those tokens.² It turns out that Dr. Bennett's tokens provide us with a wealth of token triads, with five struck by John Stanton and another by William K. Lanphear.

The triads struck by Stanton all share the token OH 165N-19, which pairs the two Stanton obverse dies used for Bennett. Each of these dies also is paired with the five stock reverse dies 1034, 1042, 1045, 1047, and 1069. As is typical for Stanton, all the reverse dies have an Indian head as their central device. An interesting puzzle here is the absence of even more token triads given that Stanton used nine additional Indian head reverse dies for Bennett's tokens.

The token triad struck by William K. Lanphear consists of the three store cards OH 165N-08a, OH 165N-08aa, and OH 165CY-104. The first two of these were struck for Bennett, and the third was one of Lanphear's own store cards. The three dies used are shown below:



OH 165N-08 obverse



Reverse Die 1290



OH 165CY-104 obverse

Token OH 165N-08aa has the OH 165CY-104 obverse die as its reverse.

NOTES

1. Erlenkotter, Donald, “Cincinnati's Dr. Bennett and His Medicines (OH 165N),” *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 47, No. 1 (Spring 2013), pp. 10-16.
2. Erlenkotter, Donald, “John Stanton – 1862,” *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 46, No. 3 (Fall 2012), pp. 8-9.

A Stanton Token Mystery: Reverse Dies 1031, 1033, and 1035

Susan Trask, Donald Erlenkotter, and Q. David Bowers

This past summer I revisited a question about the Stanton Civil War storecard reverse dies 1031, 1033, and 1035 that has plagued me for quite some time. Are they in fact different dies? Or are they just different states of the same die?

The question first came to my attention a number of years ago when I was attributing a storecard with one of these reverses. This token came to me in a raw state (unattributed), and according to the Second Edition of Fuld's Storecard Book (SC2) the particular merchant identified with the token could have been paired with any one of these three dies. While my token was in extremely fine condition, for the life of me I couldn't ascertain which of these dies was the correct one. The photos in the book are not of sufficient resolution to help in distinguishing the dies.¹ Even the original die photographs from the *CWTJ* photo collection (see below) don't add much clarification here.



1031



1033



1035

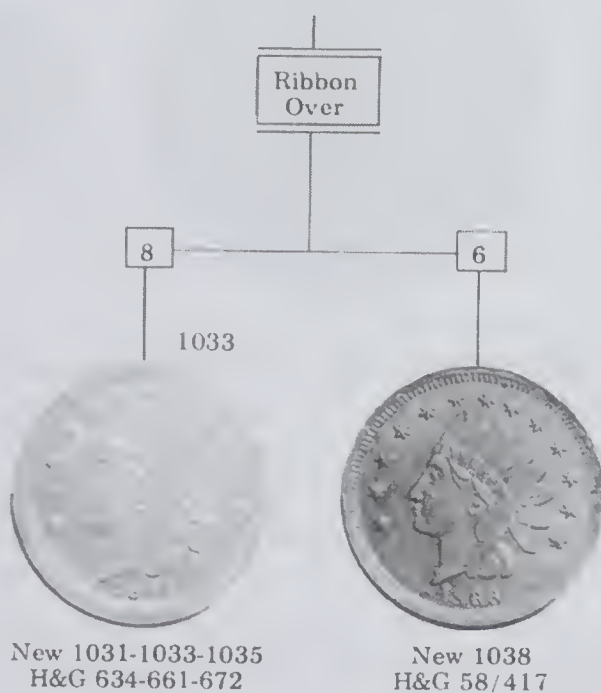
Fuld Storecard Reverse Dies

All three of these dies exhibit the same signature characteristics:

- The ribbon descending from the hair ends above the 8 in the date.
- The 8 in the date is lower than the 6.
- The third and fourth stars on the left are separated by a space that is approximately one star in width, whereas the spaces between the first three stars each are about half a star in width.
- The third star on the left may have been repunched since there is evidence of an earlier punching just above this star.

The positions and orientation of the stars on all three dies appear to be identical. About the only detectable difference among the dies is that the numeral 1 in the date for die 1035 seems to be thinner than for the other dies.

Adding to this is the mystery of Jack Detwiler's DIE-A-GRAM for these dies, which is given on p. XIX. Usually this is the starting point for identifying token varieties. Here these three dies are identified as having a low 8 in the date with the ribbon from the hair over the 8, as observed above. The three Fuld numbers for the dies are given along with their equivalents from the 1924 H&G catalog. But only one undistinguishable die photo is given, with a "1033" above and to the right of the photo, as shown below. No information is provided about the differences between these dies. One suspects that Detwiler could neither determine that the 1031-1033-1035 dies were identical nor specify the differences, if any, between them. Of some interest is that the Fuld die 1038 given here is shown as having merged two H&G dies, 58 and 417.



I spent some time comparing the reverse die of this token to other tokens with these three reverses that I have in my collection. I felt sure that this could resolve the problem as all of these had come to me either from the late Steve Tanenbaum or the late Dale Cade, and I did not question their attributions. That may have been my first mistake. Had I questioned their attributions while they were still alive, I might have gotten an answer sooner. The more I studied the 1031, 1033, and 1035 die impressions on these tokens, the more frustrated I became.

The next step was to go back to the past Journals of the CWTS and look for a clue as to why Jack would have put this "1033" number above the example in the book. Maybe there was an article I had missed that would point to the answer. Still there was no resolution to my question. I even went so far as to call Dr.

George Fuld to see if he had any recollection as to why the one number was given, but with reference to three. Alas, he didn't recall anything about this.

Finally, while doing some research with Q. David Bowers, I asked him how he managed to get such beautiful, enlarged pictures of the tokens he sent me. He suggested that I purchase an Epson Perfection scanner that would allow me to produce clear photos at 1200 dpi. So, I pulled all my reverse 1031, 1033, and 1035 dies out and went to work scanning. However, I couldn't find any solid verification that these dies are different. Below is an image with details of one of the better die impressions I found.² Although it's not visible in this image, Dave pointed out that there is a fine die crack that extends from the top of the first feather to the right and upward around the seventh star to the dentils. This crack is visible on many of the die 1031, 1033, and 1035 impressions.



Reverse Die 1035 with details for star 3 and the date

Since I am no expert in die states or late-versus-early strikes, I took my query to Dave Bowers and Don Erenkötter. Dave quickly verified my findings, and suggested that the original die may have been relapped or resurfaced to eliminate rust or other blemishes from the die's fields. Relapping removes a thin layer of metal from the surface of the die. Since the punched stars are broadest at the surface, this would make them smaller and similarly the numerals thinner. After some tedious research, Don also has come to agree with me on these dies.

Our conclusion is that the three dies as illustrated in SC2 are the same. The 1031, 1033, and 1035 storecard reverse dies originally were identified by Hetrich and Guttag in 1924 and numbered respectively as 634, 661, and 672.³ We checked the die photos in H&G, which are very small and printed from coarse half-tones. Only H&G die #661 has the unevenly spaced stars that appear in the SC2 die photos. This suggests that H&G dies #634 and #672 actually are different dies that we haven't yet been able to locate.

The committee for the publication of our forthcoming third edition of the storecard book has not come to a consensus on this. So, with what is included below, perhaps some readers could provide scans of actual tokens, obverse and reverse, that have the correct die identification. Don has provided a list, along with his findings, which should help simplify your search if you care to contribute. If

you should come up with any findings about die reverses 1031, 1033, and 1035 that might shed some light on the differences, or lack of differences, between the dies, we would appreciate hearing from you. Especially valuable would be high-resolution scans of the obverses and reverses of tokens. Please send them by email attachment to Susan at susantrask@mindspring.com. If examples can be found of H&G dies #634 and #672, these would be valuable in providing new identities for reverse dies 1031 and 1035. Our goal is to document the characteristics of these dies so that the confusion over their identification can be ended.

APPENDIX

SC2 added many tokens to the H&G listings and includes H&G numbers where applicable. To help identify promising tokens for further examination, we have tabulated the tokens in SC2 with these dies from an updated version of Renner's reverse die listing for store cards.⁴ The tabulation yielded 15 listings for reverse die 1031, of which 9 have corresponding H&G listings; 35 for die 1033, with 18 of these listed by H&G; and 21 for die 1035, of which just 4 are listed by H&G.

In several cases there are discrepancies between the Fuld die numbers and those given by H&G, and we shall examine these. There aren't any among the 9 H&G listings with die 1031. For the 18 listed with die 1033, there is only one:

PA 765N-6: SC2 gives this as H&G token #9442, with H&G reverse die #673. But a correction on p. 319 of H&G says this die should be #672. However, this corresponds to reverse die 1035, not 1033 as listed in SC2.

Of the 21 tokens in SC2 with die 1035, four have H&G numbers given in SC2: **OH 165BT-7**, **OH 165EM-3**, **OH 830C-3**, and **PA 013E-7**. Here's a rundown on each of these:

OH 165BT-7: SC2 gives this as H&G token #7173, with H&G reverse die #661. But this corresponds to reverse die 1033, not 1035 as given in SC2.

OH 165EM-3: SC2 gives the reverse die as 1035. The H&G listing is #7761, which has H&G reverse die #659. This corresponds to reverse die 1034, not 1035. Fuld also gives OH 165EM-2 with reverse die 1034 and H&G listing #7756, with H&G reverse die #415, which also corresponds to reverse die 1034! This is an example of where two H&G die numbers, #415 and #659, were merged under the new reverse die 1034. If the SC2 reverse die number of 1035 is incorrect here, the OH 165EM-3 listing would appear to be redundant.

OH 830C-3: SC2 gives this as H&G token #8824, with H&G reverse die #672. Finally we have a token with die 1035 as per the SC2 listing!

PA 013E-7: SC2 gives this as H&G token #9232, with H&G reverse die #661, which corresponds to reverse die 1033, not 1035 as claimed in SC2.

So, just one of these four tokens is verified by H&G as having reverse die 1035.

Conclusions:

The correlations between the SC2 and H&G listings for reverse dies 1031 and 1033 are quite good. The H&G listings account for more than half of the SC2 listings for these two dies, and just one token, **PA 765N-6**, may be misclassified by SC2 as having die 1033 as opposed to die 1035 as indicated by H&G.

In contrast, reverse die 1035 is almost absent from the H&G listings. Just one of the SC2 listings for this die – **OH 830C-3** – is verified by its H&G listing, and another would be added if **PA 765N-6** is shifted from its current SC2 listing under die 1033. The most interesting finding for the SC2 die 1035 listings is that 15 of those added to the H&G listings are also listed with 1033 reverses, and 10 of these are for merchants already listed in H&G with that die. This suggests that the new 1035 listings may have been for a different die state not recognized in H&G. Of course, given the deficiencies in the die images available at the time these listings were made, those tokens with listings for both dies 1033 and 1035 should be checked.

What would help in determining the distinctions, if any, between these dies are some actual token specimens that we are reasonably certain have correct die identifications. A starting point is those originally identified by H&G. For die 1035, **OH 830C-3** would seem to be the best bet. A second choice would be **PA 765N-6**, if the correction in H&G is accepted.

For the other dies, it might be useful to examine tokens from merchants who allegedly used all three of the dies. There are five of these: **OH 165K**, **OH 165CU**, **OH 165DJ**, **OH 165GY**, and **PA 765Q**. Within this set, only **OH 165CU** has more than one H&G-identified reverse die: 1031 and 1033. In fact, this is the only merchant found who had more than one of these dies assigned by H&G.

NOTES

1. Fuld, George and Melvin, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1975, pp. XIX, XXVI.
2. This image is from the reverse of PA 013E-7a, which is identified in SC2 as reverse die 1035. However, the H&G listing of #9232 given for this token corresponds to reverse die 1033.
3. Hetrich, George and Gutttag, Julius, *Civil War Tokens and Tradesmen's Store Cards*, New York City, 1924.
4. Renner, Michael J., "A Listing of Reverse Dies," *The Copperhead Courier*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Spring 1978), p. 27.

F. SCHUCH of Loudonville, Ohio (OH 485A), Dealer in Groceries

Thomas Hudson

I had the opportunity to spend part of this past summer in the village of Loudonville, Ohio. As a new collector of Ohio Civil War store cards, I had previously obtained the store card of Frederick Schuch, which is cataloged as OH 485A-1a.¹ This is the only store card issued at Loudonville during the Civil War. Mr. Schuch's token, shown below, was struck in Cincinnati by William K. Lanphear. The reverse die was engraved by William Frederick Lutz, who signed his last name in capital letters below the bust.



OH 485A

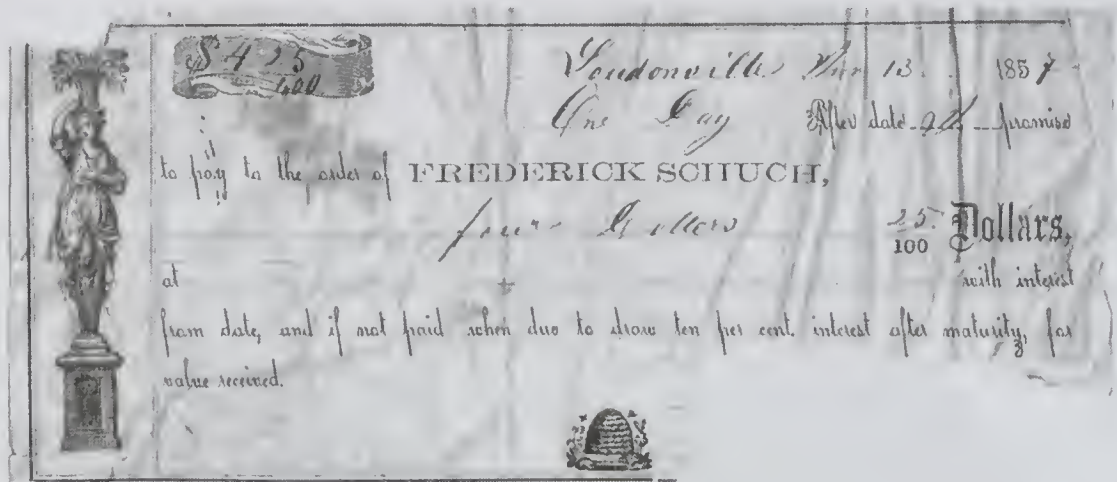


Die 1082

Mr. Schuch operated a grocery business in Loudonville in 1863 and commissioned store cards dated that year. As can be seen, Loudonville is misspelled as Loudenville on the store card – a common misspelling even today. While in Loudonville, I visited the Mohican Historical Society's Cleo Redd Museum in hopes of finding additional information on Mr. Schuch. Of special interest to me was identifying the location of his grocery business in 1863. I was a bit surprised to discover that the museum had a specimen of the Schuch token displayed among other Ohio civil war artifacts.

Unfortunately, a search of property maps for the years both preceding and following 1863 did not disclose Mr. Schuch's business location. The curator of the museum, Mr. Kenny Libben, believed this was likely due to the fact that only property owners were listed on the maps. Mr. Schuch apparently operated his store on leased property and therefore would not have been identified on the property maps. While the museum maps were not able to identify the store's location, Mr. Libben found an interesting document relating to the business. It was

a one day promise to pay in the amount of \$4.25 dated January 13, 1857 and executed by an unidentified person. (The signature was detached upon repayment.) The promise to pay was written on a personalized, pre-printed form. According to Mr. Libben there were no printing presses in the area at that time, so purchasing the receipt forms would have required a substantial expenditure. The presence of the receipt plus the store cards led him to believe that Mr. Schuch was fairly well funded and appeared to be a follower of the premise that “you have to spend money to make money.”



A search of the historical records relating to Frederick Schuch revealed that he was born in Udenheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany on May 8, 1824.² He emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1845, having arrived on November 20 at New York aboard the ship *Sully* from Le Havre, France.³ The passenger list records him as age 21, born in Bavaria, a farmer, destination Ohio.

Mr. Schuch’s household is listed as follows in the 1850 census for District No. 2 of Hanover Township, Ashland County, Ohio:⁴

- Frederick Schuch, age 26, born Germany, grocery keeper, no real estate
- Margaret Schuch, age 20, born Ohio
- Joseph A. Schuch, age 9 months, born Ohio

By 1860 he had moved to Loudonville in Ashland County, Ohio, where the census for that year gives the following for his household:⁵

- Frederic Schuch, age 36, born Germany, grocer, \$2,000 in real estate, \$1,000 in personal property
- Margaret Schuch, age 31, born Ohio
- Joseph A. Schuch, age 11, born Ohio
- Mary E. Schuch, age 8, born Ohio
- Caroline L. Schuch, age 6, born Ohio
- George W. B. Schuch, age 4, born Ohio
- Charles F. Schuch, age 2, born Ohio

In 1870 he and his family were living in Ward 1 of Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, where the census lists them as:⁶

Shuck, Fredrick, age 46, born Germany, barber & liquor dealer, \$3,000 in real estate, \$300 in personal property

“ , Margaret, age 41, born Ohio, keeping house

“ , Joseph A., age 21, born Ohio, barber

“ , Caroline, age 17, born Ohio, at home

“ , George W., age 14, born Ohio, “

“ , Charles F., age 12, born Ohio, “

“ , Henry W., age 4, born Ohio, “

Mr. Schuch and his family were still living at Wooster in 1880 where they were recorded in the census as:⁷

Schuch, Frederick, age 56, born Germany, grocer

“ , Margaret, age 50, born Ohio, keeping house

“ , Louisa, age 26, born Ohio, at home

“ , Charley, age 21, born Ohio, clerk in grocery

“ , Henry, age 13, born Ohio, attends school

“ , Annie, age 17, born Ohio

“ , Lizzie, age 5, born Ohio

Frederick Schuch died in Wooster, Ohio on April 29, 1894 at age 69. According to his death record, he had been a saloonkeeper.⁸ His obituary, which was published in the *Wooster Weekly Republican* newspaper shortly after his death, provides some additional details regarding his life in Ohio.⁹ He lived in Wooster for a few months following his arrival in the United States and then moved to Loudonville, Ohio where he lived for 18 years. It was during this period that he operated his grocery business. He also owned a restaurant, although it is not clear from his obituary if it was located in Loudonville or Wooster. His other business pursuits included representing a number of fire insurance companies. Following his years in Loudonville, he returned to Wooster where he continued to live until his death. His business in Wooster was located on East Liberty street in the 1870s.¹⁰ He was a charter member and trustee of Morning Star [Morgen Stern] Lodge of the Knights of Pythias.¹¹ Mr. Schuch is described in the newspaper article as a man of sterling integrity and honesty and a man who would stand by a friend in the hour of distress.

Mr. Schuch was survived by his wife and seven children, all of whom resided in Wooster: Mary E. Podlich, Joseph A. Schuch, George W. Schuch, Charles F. Schuch, Henry W. Schuch, Louisa C. Schwoeble, and Anna M. Smith.¹² The success he attained during his life is evidenced in his estate. The probate application filed in Wayne County, Ohio valued his real property at \$6,000 and his personal property at \$500.¹³ Listed among his personal effects were one wagon and one buggy valued at \$12.00, one harness set at \$5.00, and one horse at \$10.00.¹⁴

His widow Margaret died in Wooster on October 18, 1913.¹⁵ According to the 1910 census, she was living there at the time with her daughter and son-in-law Anna and Charles Smith and their daughter Helen. The census entry reports that she had been the mother of nine children, of whom five were still living.¹⁶

Acknowledgment

I would like to express my appreciation to Mr. Kenny Libben for his assistance at the Cleo Redd Museum in Loudonville, Ohio.

NOTES

1. Fuld, George and Melvin, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1975, p. 426.
2. *Wooster Weekly Republican*, Wooster, Ohio, May 2, 1894, p. 4.
3. Wayne County, Ohio, *Abstracts of Naturalization Records, 1812-1903*, Wooster, Ohio: Wayne County Historical Society, 1985, p. 22 [Gale Research: *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s*. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com]; *New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957* [M237, Roll 60, List no. 921, Line 14, The Generations Network, Inc., 2012: Ancestry.com].
4. *1850 U. S. Federal Census*, District No. 2, Hanover Township, Ashland County, OH [p. 252, family #70].
5. *1860 U. S. Federal Census*, Loudonville, Ashland County, OH [pp. 177-178, family #1413].
6. *1870 U. S. Federal Census*, Ward 1, Wooster, Wayne County, OH [p. 417, family #361].
7. *1880 U. S. Federal Census*, Ward 1, Wooster, Wayne County, OH [ED 241, p. 414B, family #72].
8. *Ohio, Deaths and Burials, 1854-1997* [<https://familysearch.org>].
9. See note 2.
10. Douglass, Ben, *History of Wayne County, Ohio*, Indianapolis, IN, 1878, pp. 568, 577-578.
11. The Order of Knights of Pythias is an international, non-sectarian fraternal order which was established in 1864 in Washington, DC by Justus H. Rathbone. It was the first fraternal order to be chartered by an Act of Congress. [www.pythias.org]
12. *Application to Probate Will*, Probate Court, Wayne County, Ohio, May 3, 1894 [Wayne County Ohio Wills: 1852-1900, Wayne County Public Library].
13. *Application for Letters of Testamentary*, Probate Court, Wayne County, Ohio, May 4, 1894 [Wayne County Ohio Wills: 1852-1900, Wayne County Public Library].
14. See note 13, Schedule F.
15. *Ohio, Deaths, 1908-1953* [<https://familysearch.org>].
16. *1910 U. S. Federal Census*, Ward 1, Wooster, Wayne County, OH [ED 185, p. 11A, family #280].

CWTS Auction News

Report on Auction #154

This long-awaited auction, offering 96 lots, drew an astounding 37 bidders who submitted a whopping 521 bids. The bidder success rate was 100% – every lot sold this time. Gross sales were a touch over \$3,000.00, with the Society netting a little over \$300.00 (less expenses). In the popularity contest, lots #63 (OH 730E-1a) and #93 (243/378a) were tied for the most bids with 12 each. Closely following was lot #80 (138/255a) with 11 bids. After that came a 4-way tie for third place, with 10 bids each. The big money item was lot #20 (OH 74A-1a), which sold for a respectable \$90.60. And only 1 token ended up selling for less than \$10.00 – great bidding, everyone! I hope the selected pictures posted on the CWTS website were helpful.

Respectfully submitted,
Dan Moore
CWTS Auction Manager

THE CUPBOARD IS BARE!

**Notice: The Auction Manager urgently
needs tokens for the next auction.
As always, a low 10% selling fee applies.**

**Contact: Dan Moore, P. O. Box 125
Monroe, MI 48161-0125
Email: working.man@usa.net**

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ANA Course on Civil War Era Numismatics

Brandon Ortega

David Schenkman, past president of the CWTS and former editor of both the *CWTJ* and the *TAMS Journal*, and Wendell Wolka, ANA governor, *The Numismatist* columnist, author and ardent collector will team up for the third time to instruct the ANA Summer Seminar course, *Numismatics of the Civil War Era*. The class will run from June 29 to July 5 at the American Numismatic Association in Colorado Springs, Colo.

“The Civil War era is an important time in American history and more numismatic items come from that era than any other time in this country’s history, not to mention there is a diverse amount of items from this era,” Schenkman said.

The course will give a broad overview of the numismatic items available to collectors along with a good overall lesson in the history of the Civil War. Students will have opportunities to handle some of the items discussed in it, including copper cent-sized tokens, medals, political medalets, and postage stamps. Through a discussion led by Wolka, students will learn how the first confederate issues of currency were conceived in 1861.

“In this course, students are exposed to a lot of things they do not know much about,” Wolka said.

With the broad background and knowledge gathered from this course, the desire is that students will uncover an area in Civil War numismatics that will entice them to explore further on their own after the class is finished.

“I hope to get the students to realize that Civil War numismatic items may not be as expensive as some coins, but to show the rarity of these numismatic items,” Schenkman said.

This year the ANA will celebrate its 45th Summer Seminar from June 22 to July 5. Summer Seminar offers individuals an opportunity to enhance their knowledge of numismatics through a wide selection of numismatic courses taught on the Colorado College campus. With the campus located next to the Edward C. Rochette Money Museum and Dwight N. Manley Numismatic Library, students have many opportunities to tour the museum or conduct research. Individuals can also participate in optional tours, special events, receptions, and banquets.

Summer Seminar is packed with activities and learning opportunities in the evenings after regular classes. Mini-seminars provide a chance to take a one- or two-day evening class, and bull sessions are more informal gatherings built around a specific topic or presentation.

For questions or to enroll, contact ANA Education Project Manager Susan McMillan at mcmillan@money.org or call (719) 482-9850. To see the Summer Seminar course catalog, go to www.money.org/summerseminar.

AUCTION BY PRIVATE COLLECTOR GROUP



Private Collector Group is proud to announce its annual auction of rare tokens and coins. It may be viewed at www.thecollectorgroup.com. We will be selling both Hard Times tokens and Civil War tokens that haven't been on the market in over 50 years. All coins are in NGC holders. When possible, original envelopes will be included from collectors such as Fuld, Brand, and other luminaries of the times. As announced, Q. David Bowers has written a new *Guide Book of Civil War Tokens* which will come out in the spring. According to our usual practice, we will charge no buyers fee. The auction will be conducted on our own site for 30 days. Viewing and bidding will begin on February 15th, and the auction will end on March 15th.

Some auction highlights include:

- 1864 NY 3 cent HT-267 Feuchtwanger token MS62
- 1837 Reverse Brockage Mint Error XF45
- 1837 1 cent HT-268 5H Feuchtwanger token MS66
- 1837 3 cent HT-262 Feuchtwanger token AU58
- 1837 Charleston SC Soda token AU55
- *Rare* 1837 HT-261 VF35 Feuchtwanger token – Actual
- Sutler token JJ Benson XF40
- Civil War 1863 Philadelphia P-3a over double struck R10
- R.E. Russell HT-309 R5 VF35 (\$2,000 token)
- I.O.U. 12 1/2c Hard Times token
- 1803 2 ½ Dollar Gold Piece Kettle token (Rare Gold Piece) MS62
- R8 token Newark, New Jersey 555C-7e Wightman MS65
- R9 token 1863 Cincinnati, Ohio 165BS-3i MS65



This listing is a sample of the collection. Many of the Civil War tokens are multiple strikes or off-metals



If you have any questions, please call Dr. Nathan Sonnheim at (856) 981-3397. We look forward to your bidding, and good luck. Terms of Sale will be listed on the Web site at www.thecollectorgroup.com

THE GENERAL STORE

CIVILWARTOKENS.ORG: Free site helping to bring Civil War token knowledge together. We offer many categories and are looking to add anything at the request of subscribers. Jonathan Wolfgram – jawolfgram@mail.plymouth.edu

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO – Fuld OH 745A Burton's Exchange and 745B Cuning Liquors storecards collected by member 3435. Stephen M. Edenfield, Post Office Box 25191, Cincinnati, Ohio 45225-0191.

PLEASE VISIT: Shigitatsu.com for a nice selection of CWTs. Beautiful enlarged obv./rev. images. John M. Martello, P. O. Box 855, Bethpage, NY 11714 or email: shigitatsu@aol.com

JUST ASKING! Do you have any unusual MI920 for sale? (Been asking for years!) Paul Cunningham 517-902-7072, cunninghamchips@hotmail.com, or cunninghamexonumia.com

WANTED TO BUY: Wisconsin CWTs: 300C-2a, 300C-3a, 300C-4a, 300E-1a. Please send price, condition, description, and photo if available to: northernlight@charter.net

FUNKY, INDIANA PRIMITIVES WANTED: Big clips, off center, double struck, other odd strikes. I pay top dollar. Wayne Stafford, 3004 Connett Ave., Ft. Wayne, IN 46802 or sweetnet8361@yahoo.com

TRADE MY VF 132/149a Lincoln/Johnson CWT. Will consider any patriotic or store card trade. Thank you. Vincent Contessa 865-690-9429 or yovinny@netzero.net. Can email scan.

MY CWT RETAIL LIST OF NEARLY 200 TOKENS AVAILABLE From lcdziubek@zoominternet.net or Larry Dziubek, P.O. Box 235, Connoquenessing, PA 16027.

FREE: SEMI-ANNUAL FIXED PRICE LIST of tokens, medals and paper collectibles. Always many Civil War tokens, etc. Write soon for next list. Norman Peters, P.O. Box 29, Lancaster, NY 14086-0029.

SEE WWW.CWTOKEN.COM for resource materials on collecting CWTs by pictorial type, and for hundreds of downloadable, high-quality photos. Also a few choice and rare CWT examples for sale. Ken Bauer, 145 Elena Court, Scotts Valley, CA 95066-4707; email ken.bauer@mac.com; tel. 831-359-9307.

WANTED: NJ CWTs & HT Tokens, 1798 Large Cents & NJ Colonials.
Write first. Steven Kawalec, P.O. Box 4281, Clifton, NJ 07012 or
owlprowler@aol.com CWTS LM189.

+++++

WANTED TO BUY: Springfield and North Hampton, Ohio tokens, Ron Patton,
937-399-0414 or Ron13@sbcglobal.net

+++++

WANTED TO BUY: 67/372 any metal, overstrikes, etc. welcome. Call or write
Steve Butler, 3414 137th St., Gig Harbor, WA 98332, 253-858-8647.

+++++

STILL LOOKING For examples of delisted patriotics 481/491 and 481/493
“Rhode Island Sporting Scene” tokens. Please contact Chris Erlenwein at (860)
304-7456 or chris.erlenwein@comcast.net.

+++++

141/307b, R8 in brass for sale along with unlisted and multiply struck pieces.
Descriptions & pictures are available at <http://cwts.ecrater.com> or contact me at
wvluitje@gmail.com if you are looking for something not shown there.

+++++

CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES. Free price list of 150 different
unused, inexpensive examples for the asking, write soon.
Norman Peters, P.O. Box 29, Lancaster, NY 14086-0029.

+++++

SEEKING CIVIL WAR STORE CARD TOKENS FROM NEW YORK
(mostly interested in NYC, but also other towns). Prefer UNC/MS, but will
consider anything, especially if rare/scarce. Please send list with grades/pricing
and scans if available. Have some CWT patriotics and store cards (NYC and
others) to trade or can pay cash. davidposes@gmail.com or 914-645-4750.

+++++

SUTLER TOKEN COLLECTORS: Looking for other collectors to share
information and ideas about Civil War sutler tokens. Please email Rick Irons at
rwirons@comcast.net

Buying Civil War Tokens

**Urgently need nice material. Whole collections, singles, duplicates,
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Ship for fast check offer. No one pays more!**

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Phone: (754) 484-4738 Fax: (954) 345-4715
Email: cdgale@myacc.net

ADVERTISING INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING: Free 25-word ad to all Members. Members' additional ads (more than one per quarter) and extra words cost 10 cents per word.

DISPLAY ADVERTISING: Full-page ad \$75, half-page \$40, quarter-page \$25. Inside front or back cover \$85, outside back cover \$100. Halftones are \$6 each. Identical ads run for four consecutive issues are discounted 10%; payment with first insertion.

GENERAL: Only classified or display advertising pertaining to Civil War tokens is acceptable. Members may enclose a flyer as a special enclosure with any CWTS mailing for a cost of \$50 beyond the cost of printing. Please send all advertisements to the Editor.

CWTS Membership Application

Name _____

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email _____ Phone _____

Membership Categories and Dues Amounts

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☐ Life Member \$300.00 total

☐ Associate Member* \$ 7.50 per year

☐ Junior Member** \$ 7.50 per year

* Resides with a Regular or Life Member, no Journal included

** Under 18 years of age, date of birth: _____

Please make your check or money order payable to CWTS and mail to:
John Ostendorf, CWTS Sec., 523 Hiwasee Rd, Waxahachie, TX 75165.

Payments also may be made via PayPal at www.CWTSociety.com

More CWTS Books!

The Civil War Token Journal Reprints:

Volume I (1967-1972) Hardcover, 560 pp.

Volume II (1973-1976) Hardcover, 548 pp.

Volume III (1977-1982) Hardcover, 724 pp.

Volume IV (1983-1986) Hardcover, 690 pp.

Volume V (1987-1991) Hardcover, 821 pp.

Volume VI (1992-1996) Hardcover, 854 pp.

Vols. II – VI each: Non-member price, \$25; Member price, \$20

MEMBER SPECIALS:

Any two Journal reprint volumes II - VI: \$30

Any three Journal reprint volumes II - VI: \$45

Any four Journal reprint volumes II - VI: \$60

Five Journal reprint volumes II - VI: \$75

All six Journal reprint volumes (including Vol. I): \$90

(Please specify volumes wanted if ordering fewer than five.)

Back issues of The Civil War Token Journal:

Non-member price: \$3.00 each; Member price: \$2.50 each.

(Please specify issue numbers)

Any five Journal back issues: \$10.00

(**NOTE:** Many issues are sold out – please email for availability of specific issues.)

All books may be purchased on-line from our Web site at www.CWTSociety.com, or contact:

Richard Snow, Book Manager

Eagle Eye Rare Coins

6464 East Grant Road #150, Tucson, AZ 85715

email: rick@indiancent.com

Available for immediate sale

Civil War Store Cards

from the estate of

Stephen L. Tanenbaum

•

Ever since I made the announcement that I have acquired a substantial part of the Civil War store card estate collection of the late Stephen L. Tanenbaum, excitement has prevailed! The rush to learn more continues, as do incoming orders. As I write these words there are still many opportunities, however, specializing in the issues of Connecticut, Illinois (with many rarities), Kentucky (remarkable!), Massachusetts (again notable), Minnesota (a "rare state" with a great selection), New Jersey (a nice selection), New York (amazing!), Tennessee (opportunities that may never be repeated).

For more than 40 years Steve gathered these, continually improving and upgrading. The vast majority of the tokens are Mint State, many certified by NGC (which Steve was in the midst of doing) and others still in his 2x2 cardboard holders. Rarity-9 (2 to 4 known) tokens abound as do, believe it or not, R-10 (unique) tokens and unlisted varieties.

Numismatic strikes in copper-nickel, overstrikes on other coins, "rare towns," mint errors, you name it! Each token has been carefully priced to what I consider a very reasonable value. It is significant to say that it has been the rule, not the exception, that those buying tokens have come back to buy more! The quality is remarkable.

If you will send me an e-mail request, I will send you my latest list by return e-mail. Nearly all are one-of-a-kind in the estate and are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

Special Token and Counterstamp News: I will be spending time sorting through tokens, counterstamped coins (mostly copper cents), and some other items collected since 1955 (!). When requesting the CWT list add "QDB tokens too" and when ready I'll send you a priced list.

Thank you for your interest!

Dave Bowers
Box 539
Wolfeboro Falls, NH 03896

•

Request by e-mail:
qdbarchive@metrocast.net

The **CIVIL WAR** *TOKEN* *JOURNAL*

Summer 2013

Volume 47

Number 2

THE PEACEMAKER



1863

Essential CWT Books

U.S. Civil War Store Cards (Second Edition), 650 pages. Lists all merchant issuers of Civil War Tokens by state and town. Thousands of tokens are depicted with their rarity numbers and numerous charts for identifying dies. The essential reference for the collector of store cards. **\$100 for non-members; \$85 for members.**

Patriotic Civil War Tokens (Fifth Edition), 436 pages [2007 winner of the Numismatic Literary Guild's "Extraordinary Merit" Award]. Extensively revised edition with more than 120 new entries, 36 new dies, updated rarities, listing changes, and comprehensive "Die-a-Grams" for identifying dies. The essential reference for collecting patriotic tokens. **\$35 for non-members; \$30 for members.**

The Civil War Token Collectors Guide by Bryon Kanzinger, 236 pages. Lists all tokens with their rarities and prices according to condition. Includes a rarity scale for towns and a separate listing of the rarest store cards; filled with information including suggestions and listings for collecting by themes. Useful for valuing a collection. **Softcover: \$30 for non-members, \$25 for members.**

Civil War Store Cards of Cincinnati by John Ostendorf, 383 pages. Provides detailed information about the millions of metallic store card tokens that were produced in Cincinnati for merchants ranging from New York to Kansas and Alabama to Minnesota. The softcover edition may be purchased from Lulu.com for \$25.50 plus shipping at www.Lulu.com/product/4076901. The hardcover edition is available for \$38.00 plus shipping at www.Lulu.com/product/4076883. CWTS members may also purchase the hardcover edition from the CWTS Bookstore on the Society's Web site. See the "Book Preview" on either of the above Lulu.com Web sites to view the cover and first nine pages of the book.

Please indicate which books you are ordering, make your check or money order payable to the CWTS, and mail to **Richard Snow, CWTS Book Manager, Eagle Eye Rare Coins, P. O. Box 32891, Tucson, AZ 85751**, email rick@indiancent.com. You may also order books from the CWTS Web site at www.CWTSociety.com.

"Buy the book before the token!"

THE CIVIL WAR TOKEN JOURNAL is produced by the Civil War Token Society to help stimulate and maintain interest in the field of Civil War token collecting. The society is strictly a non-profit organization. *The Journal* is published quarterly: Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter. Single copy price is \$3.50. Membership in CWTS is \$15 per year, payable in advance and includes a subscription to *The Journal*.

CIVIL WAR TOKEN SOCIETY OFFICERS

President

Scott Blickensderfer
P.O. Box 1732
Mishawaka, IN 46546
(574) 273-2670

Treasurer

Susan Trask
P.O. Box 2053
Sisters, OR 97759
(541) 549-8022

Vice President

Tom Reed
12348 State Rte. 34
Bryan, OH 43506
(800) 472-8180

Secretary

John Ostendorf
523 Hiwasee Rd.
Waxahachie, TX 75165
(972) 921-8819

Past President

Ernie Latter
P.O. Box 1
Mulberry, FL 33860
(863) 425-2046

Editor

Don Erlenkotter
10616 Ranch Road
Culver City, CA 90230
(310) 815-1511

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Alan Bleviss
8338 E. Edward Ave.
Scottsdale, AZ 85250
(480) 998-1039
(2013-2014)

Chris Karstedt
P.O. Box 1804
Wolfeboro, NH 03894
(603) 569-0823
(2013-2014)

Dave Snider
800 E. Simpson St.
Lafayette, CO 80026
(720) 890-0781
(2013-2014)

Larry Dziubek
P.O. Box 235
Connoquenessing, PA 16027
(724) 789-7372
(2013-2014)

Bill Luitje
2677 Wayside Dr.
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
(734) 769-7820
(2012-2013)

Mark Jervis
6811 S. Lamar St.
Littleton, CO 80128
(303) 948-1271
(2012-2013)

Jud Petrie
P.O. Box 22
Belfast, ME 04915
(207) 930-3647
(2012-2013)

Bart Woloson
575 Hathaway Circle
Lake Forest, IL 60045
(847) 234-7057
(2012-2013)

OTHER CWTS OFFICERS

Publicity

Cindy Wibker
P.O. Box 471147
Lake Monroe, FL 32747
(407) 321-8747

Legal Counsel

A. Ronald Sirna, Jr.
703 E. Court St.
Flint, MI 48503
(810) 577-6826

Computer Liaison

Bill Luitje
2677 Wayside Dr.
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
(734) 769-7820

Publisher

(Position vacant)

Verification

Dave Snider
800 E. Simpson St.
Lafayette, CO 80026
(720) 890-0781

Book Manager

Rick Snow – Eagle Eye
P.O. Box 32891
Tucson, AZ 85751
(520) 498-4615

Auction Manager

Dan Moore
P.O. Box 125
Monroe, MI 48161
(313) 673-3573

Librarian

Don Shawhan
3324 Waldo Blvd.
Manitowoc, WI 54220
(920) 684-8423

Internet Coordinator

Ernie Latter
P.O. Box 1
Mulberry, FL 33860-0001
(863) 425-2046

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CWTS Email Contacts

Officers:

President: Scott Blickensderfer - docsblick@hotmail.com

Past President: Ernie Latter - ernster4@aol.com

Vice President: Tom Reed - jbbnr67@gmail.com

Secretary: John Ostendorf - johnoste@aircanopy.net

Treasurer: Susan Trask - susantrask@mindspring.com

Board of Governors:

Alan Bleviss - alanbleviss@gmail.com

Larry Dziubek - lcdziubek@zoominternet.net

Mark Jervis - angelone0905@yahoo.com

Chris Karstedt: - CKarstedt@StacksBowers.com

Bill Luitje - wvluitje@gmail.com

Jud Petrie - exonumist@aol.com

Dave Snider - fdsnide@gmail.com

Bart Woloson - bartw@aol.com

Other Officers:

Auction Manager: Dan Moore - working.man@usa.net

Book Manager: Rick Snow - rick@indiancent.com

Computer Liaison: Bill Luitje - wvluitje@gmail.com

Editor: Don Erlenkotter - derlenko@anderson.ucla.edu

Internet Coordinator: Ernie Latter - ernster4@aol.com

Legal Counsel: A. Ronald Sirna, Jr. - rsirna@gmail.com

Librarian: Don Shawhan - laurieloushoses@milwpc.com

Publicity: Cindy Wibker - cwibker@aol.com

Verification: Dave Snider - fdsnide@gmail.com

Visit us at www.CWTSociety.com.

**Register for the Message Board
and check out our Hall of Fame!**

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

Four positions on our Board of Governors are up for election this year. As the Society's Election Commissioner, I am asking for nominations to fill these positions for the two-year term beginning on January 1, 2014. Members are invited to nominate themselves or other members to run for one of the seats open on the Board.

The only stipulation for candidacy is that the positions are to be filled by active members. The Board positions now held by Mark Jervis, Bill Luitje, Jud Petrie, and Bart Woloson are up for election, and all may be renominated.

Please send nominations to me no later than JUNE 30th. I will accept nominations by phone, regular mail, or email.

ERNIE LATTER
P. O. BOX 1
MULBERRY, FL 33860-0001
ernster4@aol.com
Tel. (863) 425-2046

Please Come to Chicago
for the ANA World's Fair of Money

August 13th – 17th

Douglas E. Stephens Convention Center

Visit the Civil War Token Society Table

Attend the CWTS Annual General Meeting

Thursday, August 15, 3:00-4:00 PM

Check our Web site for further information.

In Memoriam

Paul L. Koppenhaver of Granada Hills, California, CWTS Life Member #57, died on December 1, 2012 at the age of 80. He was an expert dealer in exonomia and served as executive director of the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG) from 1978 to 1995. PNG President Jeffrey Bernberg said that “Paul was a friend and mentor to hundreds of dealers nationwide, guiding them and the PNG in the organization’s code of knowledge, integrity, and responsibility.” In 1983 he received the PNG’s esteemed Abe Kosoff Founders Award, given in recognition of significant contributions to the organization or to the numismatic community in general. He was awarded the American Numismatic Association’s Medal of Merit in 1989. Paul had been part owner of the Long Beach Coin, Stamp and Collectibles Expo and operated Coin Haven, a dealership in Van Nuys, California. He joined the CWTS in November 1975 and became a life member in 1981. From 1983 through 2009 a full-page ad for his business greeted our readers on the inside front cover of each issue of the Journal. He also was active in the Token and Medal Society, and served as TAMS President from 1984 to 1986.

George H. Shorney, CWTS Life Member #76, passed away in Naples, Florida on March 31, 2012 at the age of 80. He was a graduate of Denison University and served for two years in the U.S. Navy. For most of his adult life he resided in Wheaton, Illinois. In 1958 George went to work for Hope Publishing, a family-run church music publishing business. He was Hope’s president from 1970 to 1991 and chairman from 1992 until his retirement in 2001. George was heavily involved and highly regarded in the church music publishing world, and served for four terms as president of the Church Music Publishers Association. He was instrumental in revitalizing the Hymn Society in the United States and Canada, of which he was named a Fellow. In 2002 he received an honorary doctorate from Westminster Choir College. He also served on the boards of a number of civic, religious, and business organizations. George joined the CWTS in July 1981 and became a life member in 1986.

Forty Years Ago in the CWTSJ

Paul Cunningham

The cover of the JCWTS pictures an iron token struck from the armor of the Confederate ironclad *Merrimac*. These have been delisted as Civil War tokens because they were made after the war was over, but they are still very popular. Jack Detwiler's "Patriotic Patter" Die-A-Gram focuses on tokens of the Union ironclad *Monitor*. David Gladfelter contributed a comprehensive article on "The Peoples Line of Steamboats" (NY 630BD) that includes illustrations of several ships. CWTS President Richard Brown called for more state chairmen to fill in for states not yet represented – New York and Ohio were prominent as having no state chairmen! The founding By-Laws of the CWTS were printed succinctly on three pages of the Journal. One advertisement in this issue stood out – Doug Watson wanted a Wisconsin 235A (Genesee Station)! Lloyd Brumley provided an article that any serious CWT collector could write – "The Intrigue and Challenge of Token Collecting."

Thirty Years Ago Benj Fauver introduced "The Emancipation Token," which recognized Lincoln's 1863 Emancipation Proclamation. Dale Cade continued his series in "Assembling a Patriotic CWT Type Set – Part 3." In "A \$2.00 View of New York City," Jack Detwiler described the business of Magnus's National Printing Establishment (NY 630AS). This issue contains several letters to the editor, and Gary Pipher's "Auction Notes," always a popular feature in the Journal, occupy eight pages.

Twenty Years Ago The lead article by Dale Cade posed the question "Blank Reverse CWTs – Accidental, Deliberate, or Contrived?" (The answer? Yes, maybe all three!) Sterling Rachootin inquired about CWT issuers who had also produced counterstamped coins. David Wolanski reported on "A Visit to the Chickamauga Battle Site," and Russ Sears discussed research on Maryland Civil War tokens. The CWTS offered another of its large token auctions.

Ten Years Ago Wayne Stafford has been interested in "primitive" tokens for years, and his article "H. D. Higgins and His Indiana Frontier Mint" reflects those interests. Dale Cade wrote both a prolog and an epilog for this article, in which he discussed how dies could be "hubbed" from tokens but the tokens produced with these new dies would likely have a weak appearance. David Perkins added another article, "E. B. Smith / Bookseller / & / Stationer (Fuld MI 225BS)," to his research portfolio on Detroit, Michigan merchants. Sterling Rachootin presented "Rally Round the Flag, Boys!" in which flag-themed CWTs are linked to a Civil War period song, "The Battle Cry of Freedom." This article is profusely illustrated. Tom Fredette ran another of his popular Civil War-related word puzzles.

Editorial

Reviving the CWTS Hall of Fame

In his column in our last issue, Paul Cunningham observed that ten years ago the Society had announced the eight charter members of the Civil War Token Society Hall of Fame.¹ This raises a question: “Whatever became of our Hall of Fame?”

The CWTS Hall of Fame was proposed by Bryon Kanzinger and established in 2002 by the Executive Board of the Society. It was created to honor past and current pioneers, leaders, and heroes in the field of Civil War tokens. Further, it was intended to educate the Society’s members about the history of the field, and to refresh and stimulate a desire to become active within the Civil War Token Society and its elected Board. Each inductee was recognized by Hall of Fame medals struck for the Society by the Patrick Mint, 100 of which are in silver, 600 in copper/zinc, 200 in goldine/zinc, and 100 in nickel/zinc. These medals were available for purchase by CWTS members and others.

The first eleven inductees into the Hall of Fame were announced in 2002-2003. Unfortunately, it lost momentum after Bryon passed away in November of 2003. The announcement of his induction into the HoF in his obituary at the end of 2003 was the last that appeared in the *Journal*.² Following the death of Dale Cade a few years later, the Society’s records for the HoF seem to have been lost.

Most members of the Society are unaware that five others were inducted into the HoF in 2004-2005. These are David Schenkman, Stephen L. Tanenbaum, and Dr. Larkin Wilson in 2004; and Cindy Grellman-Wibker and Virgil Brand in 2005. The last of these, Virgil Brand, was just rediscovered in 2012. This, belatedly, is the formal announcement of these HoF inductions to the Society’s members.

Hall of Fame medals also were struck for the six inductees in 2004 and 2005. However, these medals were never advertised or offered for sale. The last advertisement for Hall of Fame medals appeared on the inside front cover of the Spring 2011 *Journal*, and included only those for 2002 and 2003. Several of the “original” medals contained errors, and the Society decided to sell both the error medals and corrected versions as well. This was said to be in the traditional spirit of the Civil War token field, where many error tokens are prized by collectors. The latest information available indicates that the 20,000 or so unsold HoF medals are still sequestered in the Tanenbaum estate. In his memorial tribute, Jesse Patrick provided a vivid description of how these medals were stored in Steve’s apartment.³

CWTS Hall of Fame Inductees

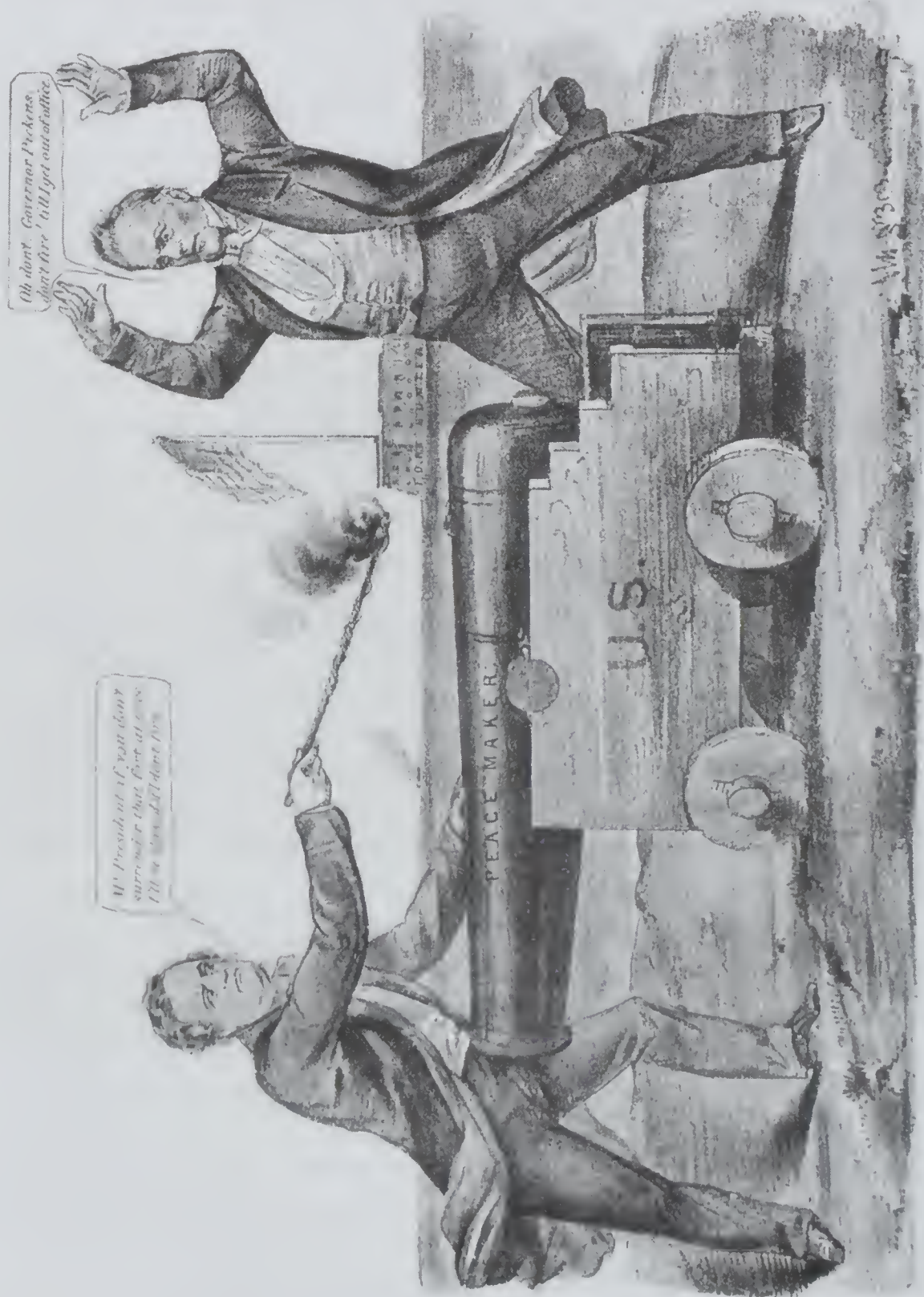
2002	Dr. George Fuld, Baltimore, MD
2002	Dr. George Hetrich, Birdsboro, PA
2002	Julius Guttag, New York City, NY
2002	John Stanton, Cincinnati, OH
2002	J. N. T. Levick, New York City, NY
2002	Jack Detwiler, Brea, CA
2002	Melvin Fuld, Baltimore, MD
2002	Pliny Chase, Haverford, PA
2003	Dale Cade, Ranch Palos Verdes, CA
2003	Joseph Barnet, Brooklyn, NY
2003	William K. Lanphear, Cincinnati, OH
2004	Bryon Kanzinger, Jeffersonville, PA
2004	David Schenkman, Bryantown, MD
2004	Stephen L. Tanenbaum, Brooklyn, NY
2004	Dr. Larkin Wilson, El Dorado, AR
2005	Cindy Grellman-Wibker, Shreveport, LA
2005	Virgil Brand, Chicago, IL

Brief biographical sketches of the HoF inductees as listed above may be found in the Hall of Fame section of the Society's Web site at www.CWTSociety.com. All but three – Dr. George Fuld, David Schenkman, and Cindy Wibker – are deceased. The inductees are almost evenly divided between historical era (8) and CWTS era (9) figures. Just two are included who were actually involved in the production and distribution of CWTs – John Stanton and William K. Lanphear. Curiously, not one of the substantial number of engravers and designers of CWTs who are listed in *Who Was Who in American Art* is in the HoF.

In four years the CWTS will celebrate its Golden Jubilee. A laudable goal for this celebration would be for the Society to have a Hall of Fame that could be recognized with pride, rather than neglected and forgotten as at present. There is a rumor that the CWTS Executive Board is already considering a revitalization of the HoF. This certainly would be a welcome move on their part.

NOTES

1. Cunningham, Paul, "Forty Years Ago in the CWTSJ," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 47, No. 1 (Spring 2013), p. 5.
2. "In Memoriam – Bryon Kanzinger," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 37, No. 4 (Winter 2003), p. 2.
3. Patrick, Jesse, "Stephen L. Tanenbaum (1948–2011)," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 45, No. 2 (Summer 2011), pp. 4-5.



SOUTH CAROLINA'S "ULTIMATUM."

1863 – THE PEACE MAKER

Donald Erlenkotter

One of the most popular patriotic Civil War tokens is 169/213, which presents on its obverse a cannon circled by thirteen stars with the words PEACE directly above and MAKER directly below. The reverse die 213 shows an American flag surrounded above by the inscription STAND BY THE FLAG with the year 1863 below, divided by the flagstaff.¹ The PEACE MAKER token is another of those whose sesquicentennial we celebrate this year.



Patriotic Die 169



Patriotic Die 213

To the reader, it may seem obvious why a cannon on a Civil War token would be named PEACE MAKER. In the 1860s such cannons represented the ultimate in military might, and could be used to restore or enforce peace even though they were instruments of violence. However, the history of PEACE MAKER as the name for a cannon actually made this a very strange choice at the time. This history very nearly had dire implications for the future of the Union.

Even before the attack on Fort Sumter in 1861, a cannon named PEACE MAKER was featured in a caricature of an exchange between South Carolina governor Francis Pickens and lame-duck President Buchanan. Pickens holds a lit fuse to the cannon, which is pointed at his own abdomen, and threatens, "Mr. President, if you don't surrender that fort at once, I'll be *blowed* if I don't fire." Buchanan cries, "Oh don't! Governor Pickens, don't fire! till I get out of office."

The story begins with John Ericsson, the Swedish engineer who became the designer of the Union ironclad *Monitor*. Ericsson had met Captain Robert Stockton of the U.S. Navy in England and came to America in 1839, where he designed the steam sloop of war *Princeton* for Stockton and the Navy. This new ship was the most technologically advanced warship of her time, being the first screw-propeller warship ever built and the first with both engines and boilers below the waterline. Stockton became the first captain of the *Princeton*.²

Ericsson had designed a 12-inch wrought-iron gun named the *Oregon*, which had been made in England and shipped to him in America in 1841. A test of this gun caused a small crack near its breech, and reinforcing bands were heated until red and then shrunk on the gun. Extensive additional tests showed no further damage. Although this gun was mounted on the *Princeton*, Stockton also had a similar, heavier, wrought-iron gun named the *Peacemaker* made for the ship. Reinforcing bands were welded, rather than shrunk, onto this gun, and it was tested with just five firings.³

Stockton took the *Princeton* to Washington early in 1844 to demonstrate the new ship to the President and his cabinet, Senators, army and navy officers, and newspaper reporters. Ericsson had intended to join this expedition, but was left waiting with his baggage at the foot of Wall Street when Stockton and the *Princeton* passed by and didn't stop for him.

A grand outing on February 28, 1844 included President John Tyler and cabinet officers and their families. After the *Peacemaker* had been fired twice, Stockton was induced by the Secretary of the Navy to discharge it a third time. This time the gun exploded. Dead were Secretary of State Abel Upshur, Secretary of the Navy Thomas Gilmer, Col. David Gardiner (a former New York state senator and father of President Tyler's fiancée-to-be, Julia Gardiner), and three others. President Tyler escaped injury because he had gone below to join a gathering that included Miss Gardiner.

Official inquiries determined that the wrought-iron construction of the *Peacemaker* had been defective, and this had been exacerbated by the heating of the gun during the welding of the reinforcing bands. Stockton, who was well-connected with President Tyler, managed to avoid any blame for the incident. Ericsson had received \$1,150 for some of his services, but claimed that a total of \$15,080 was due him for his work on the *Princeton*. Stockton refused this request. Ericsson then took this matter to the U.S. Court of Claims and received a favorable judgment. However, Congress didn't pass the necessary appropriation, and he was never paid. After being treated so badly in the *Princeton* affair, Ericsson declared that he would never set foot in Washington again.

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Reverse Dies 1031, 1033, and 1035: Resolving the Mystery

**Susan Trask, Donald Erlenkotter, Q. David Bowers,
and William Luitje**

In our article in the previous Journal,¹ we established that the photographs of reverse dies 1031, 1033, and 1035 appearing in the Second Edition of the Fulds' Storecard Book (SC2) actually are all of the same die.² This mystery was compounded by the discovery that in their earlier work Hetrich and Guttag (H&G) also had assigned three different numbers to these dies, and their photographs indicated that at least two different dies were involved.³ However, the H&G die images are so small and of such poor quality that no conclusion could be reached about the dies.

Fortunately, Dave Bowers has a limited-edition H&G book with photographic plates of the images. As shown below for the three dies under examination, these are quite clear and identifiable.



H&G #634



H&G #661



H&G #672

H&G die #661 is renumbered in SC2 as store card reverse die 1033. H&G die #672, renumbered as 1035, is seen here to be identical to H&G #661. The placement and spacing of the stars are the same. A signature characteristic is the wider space between the third and fourth stars on the left in comparison with the spacing between the first three stars. Also, the spacing between the tenth and eleventh, and twelfth and thirteenth, stars on the right is wider than that between the eleventh and twelfth stars. Under magnification, one can see evidence of repunching at the top of the third star on both dies.

Here we provide an image with details for one of the better die impressions found with the 1033 die. Although it's not visible in this image, there is a fine die

crack that extends from the top of the first feather to the right and upward around the seventh star to the dentils. This crack is visible on many of the die 1033 impressions. In late states of the die, this crack appears to enlarge and extend down the left profile from the top of the first feather to the tip of the Indian's nose.



Reverse die 1033 with details for star 3 and the date

The observant reader will notice that this image also appeared in our earlier paper, where it was identified as die 1035. It is from a token labeled PA 013E-7a, which is listed in SC2 with reverse die 1035. However, the H&G listing of #9232 given for the token corresponds to reverse die 1033. The Civil War Store Card Book Revision Committee recently has decided that tokens listed in SC2 with die 1035, in cases where the merchant doesn't have a separate listing with die 1033, will have their reverse die number changed to 1033. Thus PA 013-7a will now be listed with this die number.

H&G die #634 is renumbered in SC2 as store card die 1031. This die clearly is different from H&G #661 or #672. The stars are more evenly spaced, and the stars on the right are closer to the tips of the feathers. A distinctive characteristic of this die is that the dentils are slanted with respect to the rim, rather than perpendicular.

The only examples of die 1031 that we have seen so far are for MI 045A-2a from Atlas, Michigan. One specimen is shown below.



MI 045A-2a

Reverse die 1031

A consequence of the erroneous picture for die 1031 in SC2 is that a number of examples of MI 045A-2a have been sold recently as unlisted tokens, with the reverse die misidentified variously as 1023, 1023A, 1025A, and 1039A. If your tokens are indicated as having been struck with any of these dies, check them against the information provided here to see if they may actually be MI 045A-2a, with die 1031.

What are the consequences of correcting the listings in SC2 for tokens with the 1031, 1033, and 1035 dies? First, tokens with die 1035 will no longer be listed since this die will become 1033. If a merchant has tokens listed in SC2 with both dies 1033 and 1035, the listing with 1035 will be dropped. Second, as in the case of PA 013-7a above, if a merchant has a listing with die 1035 but none with 1033 the die number for the listing with 1035 will be changed to 1033. Those merchants where such a change will be made are as follows:

OH 165BT-7a	OH 165DJ-10a	OH 830C-3b
OH 165CK-3a	OH 165EM-3a	PA 013E-7a
OH 165CP-3a		

The situation for die 1031 is more complex since we don't know how many tokens may have been affected by the erroneous listing of tokens with 1033 dies as ones with 1031 dies. It's probable that tokens with 1031 dies originally listed by H&G (with reverse die H&G #634) were identified correctly since the mix-up in die images occurred later. These account for nine of the 15 merchants currently listed with die 1031. The tokens for the other six merchants should be checked. All fifteen merchants are given below according to the Fuld number for their 1031 token, with those also listed by H&G noted.

MI 045A-2a (H&G)	OH 165DJ-9a	OH 165GY-13a (H&G)
OH 165K-5a (H&G)	OH 165DK-3a	OH 620A-4a
OH 165Z-4a	OH 165EJ-7a (H&G)	OH 830C-2a & b
OH 165BI-4a (H&G)	OH 165FH-4a (H&G)	OH 975B-2a (H&G)
OH 165CU-3a (H&G)	OH 165FP-7b	PA 765Q-4a (H&G)

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ROBERT DOWNING (OH 165AK): TWO IDENTITIES FOR A BOOKSELLER AND NUMISMATIST OF CINCINNATI

Q. David Bowers, Donald Erlenkotter, and Richard Remling

Robert Downing has been a mystery to Civil War token collectors for many years. His tokens, struck in Cincinnati, identify him as a numismatist, and he was widely recognized in this avocation. In particular, Downing was elected as a corresponding member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society (now the American Numismatic Society) in 1868, having been sponsored by J. N. T. Leveck, a leading numismatic figure of the time.¹ Also elected then was Thomas Cleneay of Cincinnati, who was well known for collecting Cincinnati CWTs. However, Downing's membership in the ANAS had lapsed by 1877. Upon making inquiry, the Society learned that Downing, a dealer in old books and old coins, "was regarded as an unscrupulous man, void of any business reputation." His address at the time was unknown.²

In the past year it has been discovered that a man named Joseph Eugene Perkins, who appeared at Syracuse, New York in September 1876, seems to have been Robert Downing under a different name.³ Since much information had already been compiled about his earlier life,⁴ this has created an opportunity here to bring together all this and some additional information to provide a more complete picture of the man.

Robert Downing in Cincinnati

Downing first appeared at Cincinnati in about 1860, where he was listed in the census taken that year as age 34, born in Ireland, a dealer in books. His wife Agnes, age 27, and daughter Ida, age 2, were reported as having been born in New York, so it is likely that he lived just previously in that state.⁵ According to the census listing, a Murdock family living just two doors away included James Murdock, Jr., a stencil cutter who worked in the shop of the die sinker and engraver Benjamin C. True. This shop was taken over that summer by John Stanton, and the Stanton shop, later owned by Murdock and his partner William Spencer, struck an assortment of tokens for R. Downing.⁶

Robert Downing appears in Cincinnati city directories for 1861-1863 and 1865 as proprietor of a periodicals store at 288 West Sixth Street. In 1863, when

he registered for the draft, he gave his occupation as a stationer.⁷ From 1866 through 1876 he is listed in the directories with a business in books, notions, etc.

The sponsorship of Downing by Levick for the ANAS in 1868 seems to have been one of camaraderie, for within the year, in the December 1868 number of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, Levick called Downing's collection of store cards one of the best in the country. Downing was a bidder in sales of the era, and in W. Elliott Woodward's auction of the Joseph J. Mickley tokens in 1867 he had been a buyer.

In the January 1869 issue of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, Downing responded to the compliment concerning his collection, commenting to Levick via a letter published in those pages:

I have just glanced at the journal, and find that you have named Mr. Day, Mr. Cleneay, and myself. I like your reminiscences. I think that I could give a few myself, as of when I took a Washington Cent of 1791 for a one cent pencil; and a gold guinea for two cents; and again, an Uncirculated Pine Tree Shilling for fifty cents, for which I got \$10. I am pleased to see that you intend to make photographs of some of your rarest cards. You must have some, of which I never heard.

Downing's Cincinnati Tokens

Robert Downing issued several cent-sized tokens during the 1860s, which seem to have been struck either by John Stanton or by Stanton's successor, James Murdock, Jr.⁸ Seven different reverse dies, with a variety of designs, were used with the R. Downing obverse die. These reverse dies also were used with both Stanton and Murdock obverse dies. The obverse dies for Downing, Murdock, and Stanton are shown below.



OH 165AK
(Downing)



OH 165DY
(Murdock)



OH 165FX
(Stanton)

Selected Cincinnati Obverse Dies

The Downing obverse die, OH 165AK, bears the inscription R. DOWNING / PUBLISHER / OF / SHEET SONGS / & DEALER IN / OLD / COINS / CINCINNATI. This die does not give an address, so it seems to be intended for a personal token rather than an advertising store card. No further information has been found about his sheet song publishing activities.

The seven reverse dies for the Downing tokens are depicted below. The first three are typical Stanton Indian head dies, and the others provide a diversity of pictorial representations along with a “BUSINESS CARD” design.



1046



1047



1069



1192



1279



1283



1370

Reverse Dies for Robert Downing Tokens

The Downing tokens are rare, since eight of the nine varieties are of rarity 9 (2-4 known) or above. The rarity figures suggest that there are just a few dozen known of all the varieties combined. Kanzinger prices each variety in uncirculated condition only, and this further suggests that these tokens weren't intended for general circulation.⁹

All seven of these reverse dies were used with the Stanton obverse (OH 165FX), and all but die 1046 are found with the Murdock obverse (OH 165DY). This substantiates the connection of Downing with the Stanton-Murdock shop. The Downing token with the 1046 reverse is an extreme rarity, struck in copper-nickel, with just a single specimen known (OH 165AK-1d).

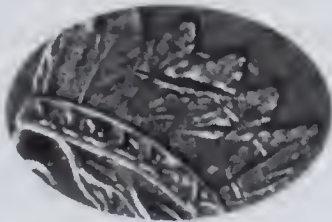
Reverse die 1283 depicts a crudely engraved buffalo.¹⁰ Aside from the Downing, Murdock, and Stanton tokens, this die is found only on a token by John Zeltner (OH 165GX-22a), which is believed to be unique. Another die with very limited usage is 1370, the BUSINESS CARD reverse. In addition to the Downing, Murdock, and Stanton tokens, it is known only on one issued by Frederick C. Blome (MI 225J-4a).

The three Indian head dies are dated, one in 1863 and two in 1864. However, these years are not necessarily indicative of when the tokens were struck. Die 1069, inscribed THE PRAIRIE FLOWER, was used in numismatic strikes for a large number of merchants, usually in both copper and copper-nickel, and many believe that these were struck after the war by either Murdock or Stanton. Similarly, the 1047 die also was used widely for numismatic strikes in copper and copper-nickel. Some of these are known to have been post-war strikes.

The OH 165AK-2a & -2d tokens combine the Downing obverse die with the 1047 Indian head reverse die. As shown in the images below, the reverse die for this token had several cuts in the feathers above LIBERTY.



OH 165AK obverse



Detail of feathers



Die 1047, state V

This state for the 1047 die has been classified as Bowers State V. An analysis of the Yankee Robinson tokens (OH 165EZ), which use an earlier state of this die for tokens struck in 1869, has shown that State V of this die was not in use before

1869.¹¹ Therefore we can conclude that the OH 165AK-2a & -2d tokens were not struck before 1869.

Generally, dating of the Downing tokens is difficult and has been the subject of much speculation. It is complicated by the use of the reverse dies for both Stanton and Murdock. Murdock was the successor to Stanton in late 1864 or early 1865, in partnership with William Spencer. He didn't have his own shop, which remained at the 139 Fifth Street address, until 1869. Stanton worked for Murdock in the late 1860s after his return to Cincinnati. So, it's not clear just when the Stanton and Murdock obverse dies were in use. John Ostendorf, in his comprehensive study of Cincinnati Civil War store cards, concluded that: "Ultimately the collector must decide whether he believes any of the Downing tokens were struck during the Civil War. Strong arguments could be made for both inclusion and exclusion."¹²

Downing in Cincinnati During the 1870s

In the 1870 census, Robert Downing and his family were recorded again in Cincinnati, then with four children.¹³ Here he is listed as a clerk, and not the proprietor, for a stationery store.

Downing, Robert, age 43, clerk in stationery store, born in Ireland, a citizen

" , Agnes, age 36, keeps house, born in New York

" , Ida, age 12, at school, born in New York

" , Clarence, age 7, at school, born in Ohio

" , Eugene, age 3, born in Ohio

" , Alice, age 7/12, born in Ohio

Daughter Alice died in November 1873 at the age of four years.¹⁴ Another son of Robert and Agnes Downing, aged 4 months, died in Cincinnati on July 7, 1874.¹⁵

The following account of the misadventures of Robert Downing's wife Agnes appeared on p. 4 of the *Cincinnati Daily Times* issue of October 23, 1876:

The Last of the Downings.

Mrs. R. Downing, wife of Robert Downing, and mother of Ida Downing, whose name has been given to our readers so many times for being sent to the Work-house for different offenses, was arrested, to-day, about 12 o'clock, by Sergeant Burke, and lodged in the Hammond street Station-house on complaint of Henry Voss who charges Mrs. Downing with disorderly conduct. This is the first time, we believe, that the mother of the Downing family has ever been arrested, but the father and daughter are old offenders. The daughter Ida, it will be remembered, was married,

some time ago, in the Police Court, to a barkeeper whose name we are unable to give, but who was then employed at the Atlantic Garden. Ida has been getting worse and worse since then, and has served several terms in the Work-house. Her mother stated, to-day, that her husband and daughter were at Indianapolis, and mentioned the names of several well-known citizens of this community, who, she says, will see her out of her trouble. She will make her first bow before the Police Court to-morrow morning, unless some of her alleged friends manage to have her released before that time.

Mrs. Robert Downing, called the “mother of the reckless Ida,” was fined \$10 in the Police Court on October 28, 1876 for being drunk and disorderly.¹⁶ However, the Judge suspended payment of the fine on account of Mrs. Downing’s children. Daughter Ida allegedly had been seduced by Henry Eckert in February 1874, and he married her on March 2, 1874 to avoid prosecution.¹⁷ This episode became an extended morality tale in the Cincinnati newspapers. Ida was sentenced to thirty days in the Work-house on August 25, 1876 for disorderly conduct, and for an additional 10 days on September 5, 1876 for drunkenness.¹⁸ Son Clarence was sent to the House of Refuge for petit larceny on December 14, 1876.¹⁹ So far no newspaper reports have been found of offenses committed by Robert Downing, but it is likely that these various scrapes with the law influenced the departure of the Downing family from Cincinnati.

The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society’s inquiry in 1877 concluded that

. . . Downing was, to say the least, a man with a clouded reputation. It was suggested that Downing, a dealer in second hand books and old coins, had “lit” out and “was regarded as an unscrupulous man, void of any business reputation.” Another report contained notice of a rumor to the effect that Downing had been sent to the workhouse.

The Executive Committee then decided that since Downing was no credit to the Society his name should be stricken from the roll.²⁰

Joseph Eugene Perkins of Syracuse, N.Y.

Joseph E. Perkins first appears in *Boyd’s Syracuse City Directory* for 1877-78 as operating a “news and segars” business at 30 Warren Street. He was at this and nearby addresses for many years, operating as a bookseller, stationer, cigar and tobacco dealer, and a lending library. His family is listed in the 1880 census at Syracuse as follows:²¹

Perkins, E., age 54, cigar store, born in New York, parents born in New York
" , Agnes, age 45, wife, house keeping, born in New York, parents born
in New York
" , Eugene, age 13, son, born in Ohio, parents born in New York

Aside from their last name, the descriptions of his wife and son closely match the information in the 1870 census for the Robert Downing family. The 1900 census listing (for Eugene Perkins, Sr.) adds the information that he had come to the United States in 1846, and he and his wife had been married for 47 years.²² It also indicates that he and his parents had been born in England, and he was an alien.

One Syracuse newspaper gave the following description of Perkins and his bookshop:²³

There was scarcely a man, woman or child in Syracuse who had occasion to pass by the old Alderman block who didn't know the Perkins bookshop with its windows filled with dime novels, priceless postage stamps, rare old coins, Indian relics, books on sports of various kinds, and queer models of ships, anchors, and other objects in glass jars . . .

Everything in the shop was dusty, from the books on the shelves, to the tables loaded with second-hand "Family libraries," "Nick Carters," and the paper-covered classics of Laura Jean Libby and Charlotte M. Braeme. There were shelves upon shelves filled with old magazines – some of them reaching way back into the fifties and sixties of the last century. These were in the back part of the store. Along one side were ranged bound volumes on every subject and of more or less value, and on the other was the collection of second-hand school books, stamps, coins, etc., which were the shopkeeper's main source of revenue and the two latter of which were his chief delight.

The dust and dilapidation of the shelves did not extend to the appearance of the shopkeeper. Mr. Perkins was always immaculately neat, wore the whitest of linen, and looked as though he had been freshly shaven. His tall thin figure bent with years was always to be seen moving along South Warren street by the Vanderbilt house at precisely ten minutes past nine every morning on his way to open his shop. The hour never once varied in many years – Sundays, holidays, and weekdays it was the same.

He could tell by glancing at a coin of any mint, country, or year exactly what it was worth, and his collection of coins and stamps was said to be worth a considerable sum. He made no effort at all to sell his wares, often, it was said by collectors who knew him, putting a price above the right one on a coin or stamp in order to avoid parting with it.

Newspaper reports reveal that Perkins had at least one scrape with the law in Syracuse. According to the following account in 1894, he evidently ran a gambling operation in his book and cigar store:²⁴

Joseph E. Perkins, the book seller and cigar dealer on Warren-st., was arrested to-day for having a nickel-in-the-slot gambling machine in his place. The machine was brought to the chief-of-police as evidence. It is a combination dice-thrower and cigar-clip, such as can be found in several cigar stores in the city.

Perkins was also criticized for the nature of the dime novels that he sold in his store. One newspaper article in 1895 claimed that boys were being prepared for criminal lives by this “pernicious literature.”²⁵

Trash and Filth: Degrading Novels Sold Openly in This City

Joseph E. Perkins of No. 206 South Warren street is one of the largest dealers in this style of literature in the city, the windows of his store being filled with this trash. Conspicuous among the collection in his windows this morning were books telling of the adventures of “Deadwood Dick.”

While a Herald reporter was at the place talking with Mr. Perkins, a boy apparently 15 years of age entered the store and purchased one of these books, and a few moments later a young man about 20 years of age bought one of the “Cap Collier Detective Series.” Mr. Perkins in reply to questions said: “I sell hundreds of these books and my customers number not only boys, but also men of mature years. I sell the books outright and it is my belief that thousands of copies of this literature are sold every week here.”

Perkins retired and sold his store in Syracuse in 1908 and went to live with his son Eugene in Buffalo. His wife Agnes had died in Syracuse in 1907. She had suffered from dementia, and was to have been taken to the St. Lawrence State Hospital on the day she died. Joseph E. Perkins died in Buffalo on April 19, 1909. His obituary, which is taken from the *Syracuse Journal*, ties together much of his life.²⁶

Joseph E. Perkins, one of the most unique characters in the history of Syracuse, died Monday night at the Buffalo General Hospital from old age, after an illness of many weeks duration.

Joseph Perkins, an antiquarian of the most pronounced type, a man whose life prior to his coming to Syracuse was clouded in mystery, an expert on Roman coins, and a student of old English history, kept his *Old Book Shop* in Syracuse more than 33 years. During all that time many coin and stamp collectors, readers, and collectors of antiques visited his little shop, but not one of them can be found who will say they ever really knew the strange old man.

In September 1876 a man came to Syracuse who said his name was Joseph E. Perkins. At least he rented a little store in the Remington block where the University Building now stands, and "Perkins" was the name that appeared on the window. He carried a line of old books, coins, and cigars, and collectors of antiques made the Perkins store their headquarters.

Even at that date the man was of a very peculiar character. He was a lover of the old English poets, and greatly adored the works of Lamb. He could recite Milton's *Paradise Lost* canto after canto, without an error, and could give the most minute facts in connection with the lives of celebrities in English literature.

Still he spoke very little of his own past life, but owing to remarks he would drop occasionally, it was learned that he had visited many parts of the world. . . . Last December he disposed of his business and went to Buffalo where he lived with the only surviving member of his family, Eugene L. Perkins, his son.

Besides being a collector of old coins and an authority on the subject, Mr. Perkins had many peculiar hobbies. He was compiling a book which he called an "Encyclopedia of Longevity," which contained the lives of more than 30,000 persons who had lived to be more than 100 years old. With this collection there are fully 2,000 pictures.

The old man's one ambition was to pass the century mark. To do this he inaugurated years ago a systematized manner of living from which he seldom varied. He arose morning after morning at the same hour, ate daily at the exact same time, closed his store always at the same hour, and would walk home at the same regular pace each night.

Mr. Perkins was 82 years old and was born in England. According to a statement made by one of his sons, the man's name was not Perkins, but Downey [*sic*?]. He had been in this country for 63 years, coming to this county from Cincinnati, where he had been in business.

Perkins had also sold his "Encyclopedia of Longevity" collection when he retired.

From the above account, the circumstantial case for an identity between Robert Downing and Joseph Eugene Perkins is quite strong. The records for Downing in Cincinnati end in 1876, and those for Perkins begin in Syracuse at about that time. Both are indicated as having been born in England in about 1836, although some records give a birthplace of Ireland or New York. Each had a wife named Agnes and a son Eugene, and their descriptions are very similar. An important common thread is provided by the identical occupations of book seller and numismatist. The surname of “Downey” given in the Syracuse obituary is tantalizingly close to Downing, and his previous location in Cincinnati matches.

Is there direct evidence that would tie down the loose ends here? Most intriguing is the death certificate from Buffalo for Joseph E. Perkins, which indicates that he was born in England on December 11, 1826.²⁷ His parents were Samuel and Maria Perkins, both born in England. This suggests that he was the Robert Downing, age 28, son of Samuel and Mary Downing, who married Agnes McFarland, age 22, daughter of Thomas and Ellen McFarland, at Providence, R. I. on June 10, 1855.²⁸ His wife Agnes was born on February 21, 1834, died in Syracuse on July 11, 1907, and is buried in Oakwood Cemetery there.²⁹ Unfortunately Perkins provided very little information in her death certificate since he didn’t know her birthplace or the names of her parents.³⁰ He did state that her parents were born in Scotland, and she had been in Syracuse for 31 years. All this information is consistent with what is known about Robert and Agnes Downing.

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17. "Married in a Court-Room," *Cincinnati Daily Enquirer*, March 3, 1874, p. 8; "Marriages," *Cincinnati Daily Enquirer*, March 4, 1874, p. 5.
18. "To the Work-House," *Cincinnati Daily Times*, August 25, 1876, p. 4; *Cincinnati Daily Times*, September 5, 1876, p. 4.
19. *Cincinnati Daily Times*, December 14, 1876, p. 4; *Cincinnati Commercial Tribune*, December 15, 1876, p. 8.
20. Adelson, op. cit., pp. 77, 324-325.
21. *1880 U.S. Federal Census*, Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY [ED 218, p. 400, family #118].
22. *1900 U.S. Federal Census*, Ward 16, Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY [ED 146, p. 10, family #268].
23. *The Syracuse Herald*, April 20, 1909, p. 6.
24. *The Syracuse Daily Journal*, October 16, 1894, p. 5.
25. *The Evening Herald*, Syracuse, November 25, 1895, p. 2.
26. "Joseph Perkins is Dead," *Syracuse Journal*, April 20, 1909, p. 1.
27. *Certificate and Record of Death for Joseph E. Perkins*, City of Buffalo, Erie County, NY, April 19, 1909.
28. *Rhode Island Marriages, 1724-1916*, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints [<https://familysearch.org/>].
29. *Find A Grave* [<http://www.findagrave.com>].
30. *Transcript from the Record of Deaths for Agnes Perkins*, Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY, July 11, 1907.

TOKENS FOR SALE BY KEN BAUER

Rare and/or gorgeous tokens from my collection of nearly 40 years are now sale priced. See my For Sale link at www.cwtoken.com for descriptions and photos of the tokens listed here. Also have a look at my Web site for hundreds of high-resolution, downloadable photos and information about CWT collecting by pictorial type.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 18/353a, AU55 raw, 5% red, \$38 | MA 115Aa-1e, MS64 raw, Cook's |
| 35/265a, VF25 raw, attractive, \$35 | Constitution, ex Dr. Rosen, \$850 |
| 35/265a, AU53 raw, clip, \$35 | MI 527A-1a, R8, AU53 raw, \$285 |
| 45/332d, R7, NGC, MS66, \$375 | NY 630A-1a, AU55 raw, tr red, \$28 |
| 54/335d, R7, NGC, MS65, \$300 | NY 630BK-3a, MS63, rev 1231, \$45 |
| 75/467b, R8, NGC, MS65, \$1,775 | NY 760A-1d, MS62 raw, \$185 |
| 95/368a, MS62 raw, 80% red, \$60 | OH 165O-2a, EF45 raw, wheat, \$35 |
| 103/375a, AU55 raw, 40% red, \$60 | OH 165CY-47a, R9, NGC AU55, |
| 127/428b, R9, NGC MS63, C.L.R., | \$150 |
| \$1,975 | OH 165CY-48a, R9, NGC AU50, |
| 127/428d, R9, NGC MS64, C.L.R., | \$110 |
| \$1,975 | OH 165CY-87a, R8, NGC AU55, \$95 |
| 131A/349Aa, R7, NCS MS65, loop | OH 165CY-105a, R7, NGC AU58, |
| removed as all are, ex SH, \$975 | \$150 |
| 138/255f, R8, NGC MS63, ex Glazer, | OH 165DP-8a, AU58 raw, rev 1068, |
| \$1,075 | \$75 |
| 217/479a, R7, NGC MS63RB, \$575 | OH 165EY-1b, R7, NCS, retoning, |
| 241/336a, R1, MS63 raw, tr red, \$110 | \$125 |
| 245/375Aa, NGC MS63BN, \$135 | OH 597A-1b, R7, NGC AU55, rev |
| 258/446a, lg flan, R7, F, \$15 | 1300, \$100 |
| 283/427a, R9, NGC MS63RB, 90% | OH 597A-3a, VF30 raw, rev 1302, |
| red, ex Tanenbaum, Fischman, | \$100 |
| \$1,650 | OH 905C-1b, NGC AU55, nice, |
| 286/382ao, R7, MS 63 raw, \$240 | Wapakoneta Sanitary Fair, \$975 |
| 386/427e, R8, NGC MS64, Ex Fuld, | OH 935C-1a, EF45 raw, rev 1347, |
| \$1,475 | \$145 |
| IL 65A-6d, R7, NGC MS63, rev 1275, | WI 300G-1b, R8, EF45 raw, residues, |
| \$225 | \$120 |
| IL 150R-1a, R4, VF raw, \$25 | GMcC 1864-14, VF30, \$23 |
| IL 150R-3a, R8, VF35, only use of | |
| rare Escherich 1188 eagle die, | |
| \$1,300 | |

Ken Bauer, CWTS LM 163
eBay: r.ken.bauer (100% positive feedback)
email: ken.bauer@mac.com
145 Elena Court, Scotts Valley, CA 95066
Cell: 831-359-9307

CWTS VERIFICATION SERVICE

NOTICE OF POLICY

The following policy and terms will be observed by the Society's Verification Service. Please read carefully before submitting specimens to the Verification Officer.

1. Verification is performed at a charge of \$6 per token plus the cost of any insurance and/or registered mail required. If no insurance is requested, each token will be valued at a maximum of \$10 in the event of loss.

2. The purpose of the Verification Service is to identify and attribute tokens belonging to or being offered to CWTS members that appear to be new varieties of Civil War tokens, such as those of unlisted issuers and new die varieties or die combinations or metal types or overstrikes for inclusion in future editions of the patriotic and storecard catalogs. The Service does not identify and attribute tokens that can be readily identified by consulting the catalogs. The Verification Officer at his/her discretion may decline to examine tokens that are identifiable from the catalogs.

3. No more than four specimens in one package will be accepted by the Service without prior correspondence with the Verification Officer.

4. For return to the submitter, all specimens will be insured for a minimum value of \$10 per token. The submitter has the option of requesting and paying for insurance and/or registered mail if a higher value is declared. The CWTS cannot be responsible for insurance above the minimum without submission of this value.

5. All specimens must be submitted in 2 x 2 vinyl or Mylar flips. The Service cannot be responsible for specimens in special holders or cardboard, stapled holders. (This requirement will protect against possible damage during removal.) Specimens will usually be removed from the holder by the Service. Most will have a specific gravity determination. This requires submerging the token in water.

6. Unless permission is specifically denied on the request form, the Service may do a touchstone test on the edge of the token. This will usually be done to differentiate copper, brass, and copper-nickel.

7. The submitter should state the specific information or question to be answered regarding the specimen.

8. The Verification Service will not assign a rarity or value to any new find. A copy of the new find certificate will be submitted to the editor of the storecard catalog and/or the editor of the patriotic catalog. The assignment of rarity can be done more accurately by the cataloguing staff.

9. All specimens must be accompanied by a properly filled-in request form, copies of which are available in this and previous Journal editions.

10. Six weeks must be allowed for the return of specimens.

CWTS VERIFICATION SERVICE

The CWTS provides a verification service for its members. If you would like an independent opinion regarding a Civil War Token, submit the token with the following form with each token to:

CWTS Verification Service

Dave Snider

800 East Simpson Street

Lafayette, CO 80026-2389

(You may copy this form)

Request for Verification

Name _____
(Last) (First)

Address _____

CWTS Member Yes ____ No ____

Token Attribution (FULD numbers and metal) _____

Owner's Value _____

From Whom Acquired _____

Specific Opinion Request (e.g. genuine? attribution? planchet metal?
error?)

PERMISSION FOR A TOUCHSTONE TEST TO BE PERFORMED
IS ____ IS NOT ____ GRANTED.

I understand and acknowledge that any opinion rendered by the CWTS Verification Service on the authenticity or condition of the item submitted herewith represents a considered judgment by the examiners. Verification, however, neither constitutes a guarantee that the item is genuine nor guarantees that others will not reach different conclusions. The item will be examined with available nondestructive techniques and will be judged by examiners based upon information available to them, but no warranties are expressed or implied from any opinion rendered in consequence of the application.

Date _____

Signature _____

Civil War Token Society

Auction #155

Terms of Sale – Read Carefully

Closing Date June 25, 2013

1. Send bids to: Dan Moore, P.O. Box 125, Monroe, MI 48161 or email with subject **CWTS Auction** to working.man@usa.net
2. Please include your email address, if available, with your bids for notifications.
3. **Please include mailing address and phone number with all bids regardless of bidding method.**
4. Members have attributed all tokens. Lots incorrectly attributed or described may be returned within seven days of receipt of lots. Reason for return must accompany lots.
5. Bids are to be made by lot number only. Earliest postmark or email date/time will decide tie bids.
6. Bids will be accepted with postmark or email date/time as late as the auction closing date.
7. Bids of more than \$10.00 will be reduced to 10% over the second highest bidder or to 50% of the bid, whichever is larger. Bids of \$10.00 or less will not be reduced.
8. Terms are cash. Lots will be sent via U. S. Mail unless otherwise requested. Bidders will pay postage and insurance. Payment is due and payable upon receipt of billing. Please make checks payable to either **Dan Moore** or **CWTS**.
9. Auction Manager reserves the right to withdraw any lot or to reject any bid considered to be unreasonable.
10. All tokens are copper unless otherwise specified.
11. Most copper CWTs resemble circulated cents in color. Therefore, the use of the adjective “dark” will denote a color “darker” than customary. Use of the term “darkening” will denote an early stage of the coloration process.
12. Abbreviations used are SCM (Single Card Merchant) and SMT (Single Merchant Town).
13. A double grade on a lot (XF/VF) denotes obverse/reverse grading.
14. Listings are per FULD: *U.S. Civil War Store Cards* or *Patriotic Civil War Tokens*.
15. Selected lots marked with *****PIX***** will have pictures posted on the CWTS Web site at: www.CWTSociety.com/auctionpix.html
16. Please observe a minimum bid of **\$5.00** per lot unless otherwise indicated in parentheses () following the lot description. This is a general minimum for the auction and does not imply the value of any lot in the auction.
17. Unless otherwise noted, each auction closes on the 25th of the month that the Journal is published (March, June, September, and December). Please bid responsibly.
18. Prices realized will be available after the close of the auction and will be sent FREE to all bidders. Others requesting a prices realized list, please send an e-mail with subject **CWTS Auction Prices Realized** to working.man@usa.net. For a printed copy of the list, please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope (SASE) with your request to Dan Moore, P.O. Box 125, Monroe, MI 48161.

Sale Closes on June 25, 2013

Iowa

1. 930A-1a, Waterloo, R9, XF, SMT, only merchant from this R8 town, NGC certified XF Details
Environmental Damage, darkening with obverse pitting and a few dings
PIX (minimum bid \$850.00)

Illinois

2. 95B-3b, Cairo, R7, G, Brass, holed, dark, lots of verdigris, some scratches
3. 150J-8a, Chicago, R2, VG, Corroded, cleaned, verdigris, some marks
4. 150K-4a, Chicago, R2, XF, darkening with significant green
5. 150V-2a, Chicago, R3, VF, a little darker, three large obverse scratches and a smaller one on the reverse
6. 150AA-1a, Chicago, R4, VF, dark red color, significant verdigris
7. 150AC-1a, Chicago, R2, XF, nice color, minor verdigris, ex-Tanenbaum
8. 150AQ-1a, Chicago, R3, XF, SCM, dark red color, some verdigris, couple of reverse die cracks
9. 320C-1a, Freeport, R3, F, reddish from old cleaning, numerous pits/nicks
10. 775A-1a, Sandwich, R5, G, SCM, darkening with heavy verdigris

Indiana

11. 130A-2a, Brazil, R4, VG, SMT, starting to darken, numerous scratches across the Indian
12. 460D-2a, Indianapolis, R6+, AU, zinc plated (probably non-contemporary), nice color, some minor spotting on the reverse, assorted small nicks & dings
13. 550D-3a, Ligonier, R7, VF, reddish from old cleaning, large dark stain & some corrosion on each side, deep cut by 1st star
14. 570F-1a, Logansport, R8, VG, SCM, darkening, reverse scratch
15. 630A-10b, Mishawaka, R8, F, brass, darkening, some verdigris, numerous marks & nicks

16. 800C-1a, Richmond, R7, F, good color, handful of reverse nicks & dings

Massachusetts

17. 115EA-1a, Boston, R5, AU, good color, touches of mint red, couple of small dark spots on reverse

Michigan

18. 5C-3a, Adrian, R3, F, several nicks & green spots, significant reverse scratches
19. 5F-2a, Adrian, R4, G, well worn, significant green & corrosion
20. 40D-3a, Ann Arbor, R2, VF, good color, some verdigris
21. 180A-4a, Clarkston, R6, VF+, good color, minor verdigris, small clip
22. 225A-3a, Detroit, R3, F, darkening, rough surfaces, reverse scratch, ex-Tanenbaum
23. 225K-4a, Detroit, R9, F, good color, few obverse scratches, X scratched on Indian's face, ex-Tanenbaum
24. 225N-1a, Detroit, R2, VF+, good color, couple of verdigris spots
25. 225N-3a, Detroit, R2, XF, a few marks, nothing unusual
26. 225N-4a, Detroit, R2, VF, starting to darken on the reverse, couple of marks, some verdigris
27. 225U-1a, Detroit, R3, VF, darkening, minor verdigris, ex-Tanenbaum
28. 225AU-2a, Detroit, R9, VF, good overall color, couple of darker areas, some verdigris, some pitting, scratch across Indian's face, couple of nicks
29. 225CC-2a, Detroit, R6, VF, nice color, small rim cud
30. 225CI-1a, Detroit, R3, VF, reddish with hairlines from an old cleaning, couple of nicks & dings
31. 225CM-1a, Detroit, R7, VF, good overall color, several dings on reverse, a brown substance inside the holder has lightened the color of a couple of letters
32. 225CS-4a, Detroit, R2, VF, good color, couple of marks on each side

33. 280B-1a, East Saginaw, R7, F, some redness from an old cleaning, couple of large dark areas, reverse scratch, some verdigris
34. 370H-4a, Grand Rapids, R2, XF, dark stain & verdigris on part of both sides
35. 370J-1a, Grand Rapids, R3, F, SCM, chest details worn away, couple marks on each side
36. 370J-1b, Grand Rapids, R3, XF, SCM, brass, lots of details on chest, darkening, couple of marks, some verdigris
37. 495A-1a, Ionia, R2, VF, holed above Indian, old cleaning, couple of nicks
38. 530G-1a, Kalamazoo, R4, XF, starting to darken with some verdigris
39. 610C-3a, Marshall, R7, F, half of LIBERTY doesn't show, otherwise VF, good color, couple of nicks
40. 610C-3a, Marshall, R7, F, starting to darken, numerous scratches on each side, E in GROCERIES has been obliterated
41. 680A-1a, Mussey, R5, G, SMT, darkening, graffiti across obverse, reverse well worn, somewhat pitted
42. 700C-2a, Niles, R6, XF, reddish -- probably has been cleaned -- starting to recolor, some luster

New York

43. 630P-3a, New York City, R6, XF+, new variety -- will be in new book, light brown color, couple of obverse scratches, ex-Tanenbaum ***PIX***
44. 630CH-3a, New York City, R7, AU+, some would call UNC, nice luster, reddish brown color, thin diagonal scratch all across obverse
45. 695A-2a, Oswego, R1, XF, darkening, touch of verdigris

Ohio

46. 160G-5a, Chillicothe, R3, F, good overall color, some verdigris, significant dings & marks on reverse
47. 165CF-1a, Cincinnati, R3, XF+, doubling throughout obverse, reddish from old cleaning
48. 165CR-3a, Cincinnati, R8, VF, rough surfaces, handful of marks

49. 165GU-2i, Cincinnati, R9, UNC, zinc, bright & lustrous, couple of minor marks, planchet flaw obverse rim, looks like a nice UNC but NGC returned as improperly cleaned, ex-Henry South ***PIX***
50. 175P-1a, Cleveland, R5, VG, dark, significant marks, verdigris and green
51. 190B-2a, Columbiana, R6, VF, obverse looks like it had an old cleaning, reverse is darkening with several nicks
52. 320D-3a, Fredericktown, R4, XF+, bright red from cleaning, couple obverse verdigris spots, couple of nicks each side
53. 565A-1a, Morristown, R4, XF, SMT, red from old cleaning, some verdigris, fingerprint across half of reverse
54. 730A-8a, Piqua, R3, XF, dentures on reverse, looks like it had an old cleaning, color is coming back, some verdigris, couple marks here & there
55. 840B-1a, Stryker, R9, VF, darkening, some verdigris, large flattened area of rim
56. 880E-4a, Troy, R8, VF, darkening, looks like it had an old cleaning, surfaces a little rough, couple of nicks
57. 915A-2a, Wellsville, R4, XF, significant verdigris spots both sides, couple of nicks
58. 990A-1a, Youngstown, R2, F, SMT, heavy corrosion but everything readable

Pennsylvania

59. 750L-1f, Philadelphia, R5, XF, silver, bright from cleaning, hairlines, couple of marks on obverse, several small scratch marks on reverse

Rhode Island

60. 700F-2a, Providence, R6, VF, couple of nicks here & there, darker area on reverse

Wisconsin

61. 250G-1a, Green Bay, R7, VF+, SCM, good color, holed for suspension, a few nicks ***PIX***

62. 340B-1a, Kilbourn City, R7, F, SCM, good color, significant verdigris, several marks as to be expected
63. 510AO-2a, Milwaukee, R4, VF, obverse has old cleaning & lacquered, some verdigris
64. 620L-1a, Oshkosh, R8, VF, red from cleaning, large scratches both sides, looks bent when struck, ex-Tanenbaum
65. 700C-2a, Racine, R7, XF, darkening, significant verdigris
66. 700D-1a, Racine, R5, XF, good color, multiple scratches both sides
67. 960C-2a, Whitewater, R5, F, good color, nicks & dings as to be expected, some verdigris, 9-10-11 missing from watch
82. 37/256a, R2, UNC, nice color, about 25% red, no problems
83. 37/434a, R1, VF, thick, heavy 5.3 gram planchet, looks like two fused together, darkening, corroded/porous surfaces, counterfeit??? ***PIX***
84. 37/434a, R1, XF+, brown, couple of small marks, couple of verdigris spots
85. 43/388a, R2, XF+, nice color, touches of mint red, some luster, tiny clip
86. 53/336a, R1, VF, darker brown color, some verdigris, rusted & cracked reverse die with a couple of rim cuds, ex-Tanenbaum
87. 68A/371a, R3, VF, darkening, some verdigris, ex-Tanenbaum/Henry South
88. 83/264a, R5, VF, touches of red, tiny clip, numerous nicks & dings
89. 100/341a, R8, VF, obverse cud, flattening on left side & strong details on right side (both obverse & reverse), starting to darken, reverse scratches
90. 117/420a, R1, VF, big obverse cud & multiple die cracks, some verdigris
91. 117/420a, R1, XF, good color, some touches of mint red, large cud and a few die cracks on the obverse, struck with rusty dies
92. 119/398a, R1, XF, some touches of mint red, some hairlines
93. 135/441a, R2, VF, weakly struck, several weak/missing reverse letters, some verdigris, surfaces a bit rough, normal nicks & dings
94. 136/397a, R1, VF+, good color, marked ""790"" on obverse in what looks like pencil, small green spot on reverse
95. 137/395a, R1, VF+, good color, some verdigris
96. 143/261a, R1, VF, good color, even wear, some marks as to be expected
97. 143/261a, R1, XF, good color, old hairlines
98. 173/272a, R2, VF+, good color, a little verdigris, small rim bump
99. 174/272a, R1, VF+, old cleaning, looks to have been lacquered at one time, typical nicks & dings

Patriotics

68. 1/229a, R1, VF, good color, minor verdigris, a few nicks & dings
69. 8A/317a, R1, VF, dark with a lot of verdigris
70. 8A/317a, R1, XF, good color, some nicks & dings on each side, minor verdigris
71. 8B/309a, R2, VG, Some verdigris, VY of NAVY very weak
72. 9/405a, R6, F, Indiana primitive, rough surfaces with some pitting, tiny clip, ex-Tanenbaum
73. 16/301a, R4, VF, good color, large obverse rim ding
74. 19/396a, R2, VF, some obverse scratches
75. 20/384a, R6, F, good color, couple of marks, several scratches through "NOT," ex-Tanenbaum
76. 29/303a, R2, F, even wear, some verdigris
77. 32/275a, R7, VG, good color, some nicks & dings as to be expected
78. 34/276a, R8, VF, good color, minor verdigris, several small obverse nicks & a few on the reverse
79. 34/277a, R3, F, even wear, couple of scratches on each side
80. 35/277a, R5, F, good color, some verdigris
81. 36/271a, R3, F, good color, rough surfaces

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| <p>100. 175/400a, R3, F, Indiana primitive, "shitting horse" variety, even color & wear</p> <p>101. 175/403a, R4, AG/G, heavy wear, part of date and lettering worn off, good color</p> <p>102. 178/266a, R3, XF, weakly struck obverse, some verdigris</p> <p>103. 197/380g, R9, VF, lead, assorted nicks as to be expected ***PIX*** (minimum bid \$75.00)</p> <p>104. 202/434a, R1, AU, nice details, old cleaning</p> <p>105. 202/434a, R1, AU, nice color, some mint luster</p> <p>106. 208/410a, R1, VF+, good color, some verdigris, one small obverse rim nick</p> <p>107. 211/400a, R4, VF, Indiana primitive, even color & wear, reverse die cracks</p> <p>108. 214/416a, R1, AU+, nice color, couple touches of mint red, some luster</p> <p>109. 219/323a, R2, XF, good color, a nick or two, some verdigris</p> <p>110. 223/328a, R2, VF+, "BY" error, starting to darken, some verdigris</p> | <p>111. 223/328a, R2, XF, good overall color, a couple of darker areas with some minor verdigris</p> <p>112. 224/322a, R2, AU, some luster, a few obverse nicks</p> <p>113. 230/352Ba, R2, VF, dark with significant verdigris</p> <p>114. 231/352Aa, R1, XF, a couple of small nicks, a little verdigris, a couple of small green spots</p> <p>115. 240/341a, R1, VF, darkening</p> <p>116. 248/271a, R4, VF+, good color, some verdigris spots</p> <p>117. 252/432a, R8, VF+, some verdigris, a few marks each side ***PIX*** (minimum bid \$75.00)</p> <p>118. 332/336a, R4, F, dark with significant verdigris</p> <p>119. 511/516mp, R5, VF, tin-plated brass, no major problems ***PIX***</p> |
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**Sale Closes on
June 25, 2013**

End of Sale – Good Luck!

THE CUPBOARD IS BARE!

**Notice: The Auction Manager urgently
needs tokens for the next auction.
As always, a low 10% selling fee applies.**

**Contact: Dan Moore, P. O. Box 125
Monroe, MI 48161-0125
Email: working.man@usa.net**

CWTJ Author Suggestions

Authors are encouraged to use computer-generated material when preparing articles for the Journal. Please use Microsoft Word-compatible text if possible. Original pictures and artwork are desirable, but copies may be submitted if originals are not available. All photos and original material will be returned to the owner. Quality digital files are welcomed as alternatives to your original material. These should be in jpeg or tiff format, with 300 dpi resolution to ensure high-quality printing.

Those who submit typewritten material should double-space when preparing material. Please use a new ribbon! Typewritten articles will be scanned into a digital file for editing and printing.

Submissions should be directed to the Editor, in the form of email attachments where possible. The author's or publisher's permission must be obtained when using any copyrighted material.

Note: The editor has a large number of high-quality photos of most tokens listed in the Fuld Civil War token books.

CWTS Auction Results Still Needed!

Thanks to help from our members, we have made substantial progress in reconstructing Dale Cade's records of "Prices Realized Reports" for CWTS auctions. Just the following five reports are still needed:

Auction #46	CWTJ Vol. 16, No. 3 (Fall 1982)
Auction #49	CWTJ Vol. 17, No. 2 (Summer 1983)
Auction #55	CWTJ Vol. 18, No. 4 (Winter 1984)
Auction #74	CWTJ Vol. 23, No. 3 (Fall 1989)
Auction #117	CWTJ Vol. 34, No. 4 (Winter 2000)

Please contact me if you have any of these.

Donald Erlenkotter, Editor
email: derlenko@anderson.ucla.edu; tel.: (310) 815-1511

THE GENERAL STORE

Civilwartokens.org: Free site helping to bring Civil War token knowledge together. We offer many categories and are looking to add anything at the request of subscribers. Jonathan Wolfgram – jawolfgram@mail.plymouth.edu

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO – Fuld OH 745A Burton’s Exchange and 745B Cuning Liguors storecards collected by member 3435. Stephen M. Edenfield, Post Office Box 25191, Cincinnati, Ohio 45225-0191.

PLEASE VISIT: Shigitatsu.com for a nice selection of CWTs. Beautiful enlarged obv./rev. images. John M. Martello, P. O. Box 855, Bethpage, NY 11714 or email: shigitatsu@aol.com

JUST ASKING! Do you have any unusual MI920 for sale? (Been asking for years!) Paul Cunningham 517-902-7072, cunninghamchips@hotmail.com, or cunninghamexonumia.com

FUNKY, INDIANA PRIMITIVES WANTED: Big clips, off center, double struck, other odd strikes. I pay top dollar. Wayne Stafford, 3004 Connett Ave., Ft. Wayne, IN 46802 or sweetnet8361@yahoo.com

COMPLETE SET OF ORIGINAL CWTS JOURNALS from Fall 1967 – current. Fall 1967 through Winter 2001 are hardbound in 10 volumes; the rest are not bound. Offers. Bob Canaday, 615-838-1679.

MY CWT RETAIL LIST OF NEARLY 200 TOKENS AVAILABLE From lcdziubek@zoominternet.net or Larry Dziubek, P.O. Box 235, Connoquenessing, PA 16027.

FREE: SEMI-ANNUAL FIXED PRICE LIST of tokens, medals and paper collectibles. Always many Civil War tokens, etc. Write soon for next list. Norman Peters, P.O. Box 29, Lancaster, NY 14086-0029.

WANTED TO BUY: Springfield and North Hampton, Ohio tokens, Ron Patton, 937-399-0414 or Ron13@sbcglobal.net

WANTED TO BUY: 67/372 any metal, overstrikes, etc. welcome. Call or write Steve Butler, 3414 137th St., Gig Harbor, WA 98332, 253-858-8647.

STILL LOOKING: For examples of delisted patriotics 481/491 and 481/493 “Rhode Island Sporting Scene” tokens. Plcasc contact Chris Erlenwein at (860) 304-7456 or chris.erlenwein@comcast.net.

SEE WWW.CWTKEN.COM for resource materials on collecting CWTs by pictorial type, and for hundreds of downloadable, high-quality photos. Also a few choice and rare CWT examples for sale. Ken Bauer, 145 Elena Court, Scotts Valley, CA 95066-4707; email ken.bauer@mac.com; tel. 831-359-9307.

+++++

WANTED: NJ CWTs & HT Tokens, 1798 Large Cents & NJ Colonials.

Write first. Steven Kawalec, P.O. Box 4281, Clifton, NJ 07012 or owlprowler@aol.com CWTS LM189.

+++++

141/307b, R8 in brass for sale along with unlisted and multiply struck pieces.

Descriptions & pictures are available at <http://cwts.ecrater.com> or contact me at wvluitje@gmail.com if you are looking for something not shown there.

+++++

CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES. Free price list of 150 different unused, inexpensive examples for the asking, write soon.

Norman Peters, P.O. Box 29, Lancaster, NY 14086-0029.

+++++

SEEKING CIVIL WAR STORE CARD TOKENS FROM NEW YORK

(mostly interested in NYC, but also other towns). Prefer UNC/MS, but will consider anything, especially if rare/scarc. Please send list with grades/pricing and scans if available. Have some CWT patriotics and store cards (NYC and others) to trade or can pay cash. davidposes@gmail.com or 914-645-4750.

+++++

WANTED TO BUY: Wisconsin CWTs: 300C-2a, 300C-3a, 300C-4a, 300E-1a. Please send price, condition, description, and photo if available to: northernlight@charter.net

+++++

THIS WAS ANDERSONVILLE (1972) by John McElroy. Trade for MI 225BL-1a or MI 225BL-3b in fine+. Email Tom at geesetom@aim.com for more info.

+++++

NEW WEB SITE: Please check out my new Web site at www.rick-irons.com. Sutler tokens, patriotics & store cards for sale. Also, pictures of my sutler token collection.

Buying Civil War Tokens

Urgently need nice material. Whole collections, singles, duplicates, everything purchased! Special need for rare dies, rare die combinations, rare towns, off metals, overstrikes.

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Volume IV (1983-1986) Hardcover, 690 pp.

Volume V (1987-1991) Hardcover, 821 pp.

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Any three Journal reprint volumes II - VI: \$45

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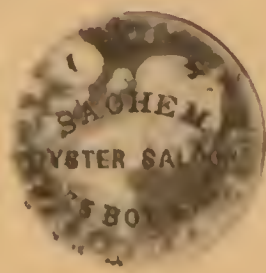
(**NOTE:** Many issues are sold out – please email for availability of specific issues.)

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Richard Snow, Book Manager
Eagle Eye Rare Coins
P. O. Box 32891, Tucson, AZ 85751
email: rick@indiancent.com

New list available free!

Counterstamped Coins
and
Civil War Store Cards
from the estate of
Stephen L. Tanenbaum



Do you collect counterstamped coins and/or Civil War store cards, or would you be interested in doing so? I invite you to email me for my latest list of pieces from the Stephen L. Tanenbaum Estate Collection. These pieces have been off the market for a long time – some of them since the 1960s!

For more than 40 years Steve gathered these, continually improving and upgrading. His counterstamps include many pieces listed and/or even illustrated in the Gregory Brunk and Russell Rulau catalogs plus *many* that are unique or unlisted! The vast majority of the Civil War tokens are Mint State, many certified by NGC (which Steve was in the midst of doing) and others still in his 2x2 cardboard holders. Rarity-9 (2 to 4 known) tokens abound as do, believe it or not, R-10 (unique) tokens and unlisted varieties. Among Civil War tokens are strikes in copper-nickel, overstrikes on Indian Head cents, rarities with various Stanton reverses (1042 and 1047 gcms in abundance), mint errors, “rare towns,” brockages, and more await your consideration.

The majority of the counterstamps and Civil War tokens are highly affordable. And, of course, all are interesting! Nearly all are one-of-a-kind in the estate and are available on a first-come, first-served basis. If you will send me an e-mail request, I will send you my latest list by return e-mail.

Thank you for your interest!

Dave Bowers
Box 539, Wolfeboro Falls, NH 03896



Request by e-mail: qdbarchive@metrocast.net

The **CIVIL WAR** *TOKEN* *JOURNAL*

Fall 2013

Volume 47

Number 3

OUR LITTLE MONITOR



1863

Essential CWT Books

U.S. Civil War Store Cards (Second Edition), 650 pages. Lists all merchant issuers of Civil War Tokens by state and town. Thousands of tokens are depicted with their rarity numbers and numerous charts for identifying dies. The essential reference for the collector of store cards. **\$100 for non-members; \$85 for members.**

Patriotic Civil War Tokens (Fifth Edition), 436 pages [2007 winner of the Numismatic Literary Guild's "Extraordinary Merit" Award]. Extensively revised edition with more than 120 new entries, 36 new dies, updated rarities, listing changes, and comprehensive "Die-a-Grams" for identifying dies. The essential reference for collecting patriotic tokens. **\$35 for non-members; \$30 for members.**

The Civil War Token Collectors Guide by Bryon Kanzinger, 236 pages. Lists all tokens with their rarities and prices according to condition. Includes a rarity scale for towns and a separate listing of the rarest store cards; filled with information including suggestions and listings for collecting by themes. Useful for valuing a collection. **Softcover: \$30 for non-members, \$25 for members.**

Civil War Store Cards of Cincinnati by John Ostendorf, 383 pages. Provides detailed information about the millions of metallic store card tokens that were produced in Cincinnati for merchants ranging from New York to Kansas and Alabama to Minnesota. The softcover edition may be purchased from Lulu.com for \$25.50 plus shipping at www.Lulu.com/product/4076901. The hardcover edition is available for \$38.00 plus shipping at www.Lulu.com/product/4076883. CWTS members may also purchase the hardcover edition from the CWTS Bookstore on the Society's Web site. See the "Book Preview" on either of the above Lulu.com Web sites to view the cover and first nine pages of the book.

Please indicate which books you are ordering, make your check or money order payable to the CWTS, and mail to **Richard Snow, CWTS Book Manager, Eagle Eye Rare Coins, P. O. Box 32891, Tucson, AZ 85751**, email rick@indiancent.com. You may also order books from the CWTS Web site at www.CWTSociety.com.

"Buy the book before the token!"

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CIVIL WAR TOKEN SOCIETY OFFICERS

President

Scott Blickensderfer
P.O. Box 1732
Mishawaka, IN 46546
(574) 273-2670

Treasurer

Susan Trask
P.O. Box 2053
Sisters, OR 97759
(541) 549-8022

Vice President

Tom Reed
12348 State Rte. 34
Bryan, OH 43506
(800) 472-8180

Secretary

John Ostendorf
523 Hiwasee Rd.
Waxahachie, TX 75165
(972) 921-8819

Past President

Ernie Latter
P.O. Box 1
Mulberry, FL 33860
(863) 425-2046

Editor

Don Elenkötter
10616 Ranch Road
Culver City, CA 90230
(310) 815-1511

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Alan Bleviss
8338 E. Edward Ave.
Scottsdale, AZ 85250
(480) 998-1039
(2013-2014)

Chris Karstedt
P.O. Box 1804
Wolfeboro, NH 03894
(603) 569-0823
(2013-2014)

Dave Snider
800 E. Simpson St.
Lafayette, CO 80026
(720) 890-0781
(2013-2014)

Larry Dziubek
P.O. Box 235
Connoquenessing, PA 16027
(724) 789-7372
(2013-2014)

Bill Luitje
2677 Wayside Dr.
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
(734) 769-7820
(2012-2013)

Mark Jervis
6811 S. Lamar St.
Littleton, CO 80128
(303) 948-1271
(2012-2013)

Jud Petrie
P.O. Box 22
Belfast, ME 04915
(207) 930-3647
(2012-2013)

Bart Woloson
575 Hathaway Circle
Lake Forest, IL 60045
(847) 234-7057
(2012-2013)

OTHER CWTS OFFICERS

Publicity

Cindy Wibker
P.O. Box 471147
Lake Monroe, FL 32747
(407) 321-8747

Legal Counsel

A. Ronald Sima, Jr.
703 E. Court St.
Flint, MI 48503
(810) 577-6826

Computer Liaison

Bill Luitje
2677 Wayside Dr.
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
(734) 769-7820

Publisher

(Position vacant)

Verification

Dave Snider
800 E. Simpson St.
Lafayette, CO 80026
(720) 890-0781

Book Manager

Rick Snow – Eagle Eye
P.O. Box 32891
Tucson, AZ 85751
(520) 498-4615

Auction Manager

Dan Moore
P.O. Box 125
Monroe, MI 48161
(313) 673-3573

Librarian

Don Shawhan
3324 Waldo Blvd.
Manitowoc, WI 54220
(920) 684-8423

Internet Coordinator

Ernie Latter
P.O. Box 1
Mulberry, FL 33860-0001
(863) 425-2046

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CWTS Email Contacts

Officers:

President: Scott Blickensderfer - docsblick@hotmail.com
Past President: Ernie Latter - ernster4@aol.com
Vice President: Tom Reed - jbbnr67@gmail.com
Secretary: John Ostendorf - johnoste@aircanopy.net
Treasurer: Susan Trask - susantrask@mindspring.com

Board of Governors:

Alan Bleviss - alanbleviss@gmail.com
Larry Dziubek - lcdziubek@zoominternet.net
Mark Jervis - angelone0905@yahoo.com
Chris Karstedt: - CKarstedt@StacksBowers.com
Bill Luitje - wvluitje@gmail.com
Jud Petrie - exonumist@aol.com
Dave Snider - fdsnide@gmail.com
Bart Woloson - bartw@aol.com

Other Officers:

Auction Manager: Dan Moore - working.man@usa.net
Book Manager: Rick Snow - rick@indiancent.com
Computer Liaison: Bill Luitje - wvluitje@gmail.com
Editor: Don Erlenkotter - derlenko@anderson.ucla.edu
Internet Coordinator: Ernie Latter - ernster4@aol.com
Legal Counsel: A. Ronald Sirna, Jr. - rsirna@gmail.com
Librarian: Don Shawhan - laurieloushoses@milwpc.com
Publicity: Cindy Wibker - cwibker@aol.com
Verification: Dave Snider - fdsnide@gmail.com

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and check out our Hall of Fame!**

President's Message

Greetings! By the time you read this, another ANA World's Fair of Money will have passed, and another CWTS Annual Meeting as well. The minutes of the meeting will be posted on our website as soon as they are available.

The highlights of the meeting included the release and presentation of Whitman's new *A Guide Book of Civil War Tokens* by Q. David Bowers. This should be a useful reference for the beginning collector as well as the specialist. I hope it proves to be a useful adjunct to the *Patriotic Civil War Tokens* book as well as the soon-to-be-completed third edition of the *U. S. Civil War Store Cards* book. The Committee has been working tirelessly to see this huge book revision project through to completion. The task itself warrants study!

The resurrection of the CWTS Hall of Fame has been successfully accomplished. David Gladfelter, Benj Fauver, Sterling Rachootin, Donald Erlenkotter, and John Ostendorf are the new group of inductees. Their accomplishments for the CWTS are given on pp. 4-5 of this issue. A robust roster of names for the HoF should be complete by the 150th anniversary of the conclusion of the Civil War. If anyone would like to nominate a former or current member of the Society, or someone in history who contributed to the development of Civil War tokens, please let any of the Board members know. Our HoF committee was chaired by Vice President Tom Reed, and the members were Treasurer Susan Trask and Alan Bleviss of the Board of Governors. They are to be commended for their prompt and effective service here.

This issue contains bios on pp. 28-29 for the candidates for the four positions on the CWTS Board of Governors for the 2014-2015 term. Please show us your enthusiasm by sending in your ballots.

We have a new website that will need development, so anyone wishing to demonstrate their skills in website design, please let us know. Feed our auctioneer, write about your favorite token for the Journal, and send us your ideas!

Scott Blickensderfer
President

New CWTS Hall of Fame Inductees

David Gladfelter (2009)

David Gladfelter served as CWTS legal counsel from 1991 to 2011, and received two service awards for his contributions in this role. Prior to this he had been the CWTS publicity chairman for twenty years, giving him a span of forty consecutive years in office. He, together with Donald Erlenkotter, carried out a comprehensive revision of the Society's By-Laws. The extent of Dave's many excellent contributions to *The Civil War Token Journal*, one of which received a First Place Literary Award, is documented in the Journal's indexes. But it is his extensive and groundbreaking research on Civil War token die sinkers and engravers, which began in Journal articles and culminated in his contributions to the Fourth and Fifth Editions of the *Patriotic Civil War Tokens* book, that stands out as his most important achievement for the Society.

Sterling Rachootin (2010)

Sterling Rachootin undoubtedly has written more articles and received more Literary Awards at all levels than any other author contributing to *The Civil War Token Journal*. A history teacher by profession, Sterling brought historic interpretations to his articles, often challenging the reader to do research and writing of his or her own. He served on the Society's Board of Governors for five terms, and as President in 1997-1998.

Benj Fauver (2011)

Benj Fauver was a charter member of the Civil War Token Society, and served continuously as Treasurer from 1969 to 2000. He contributed numerous articles to *The Civil War Token Journal*, many under the pseudonym "Horatio Speaks." Benj received four literary awards, including several for the research he did on tokens. In addition he received three service awards, of which one was a special longevity award. In 1982 he was the author of the book *Exonumia Symbolism & Classification*. Benj is considered as one of the anchors who helped move the society through its fledgling years by his contributions in both service and research.

Donald Erlenkotter (2012)

Donald Erlenkotter has contributed more to the Civil War Token Society in every aspect than any other member in the recent past. He has received two service awards and five literary awards, and served on the CWTS Board of Governors for two terms and as President in 2009-2010. He also served as interim secretary and membership chairman during his term as President, during which time he stabilized the membership and established a computerized membership data base. He stepped in to fill the position of Journal Editor in 2010, a position he still holds. Don has contributed countless articles to the Journal on topics of both research and historical interest. His contributions to *The Civil War Token Journal* have been recognized by two awards from the Numismatic Literary Guild, one for best column and another for best article. He compiled the Executive Board Handbook for use by the Officers and Board of Governors of the Society, and together with David Gladfelter conducted a comprehensive revision of the Society's By-Laws. Don has continually shown his willingness to assist fellow members with research and to encourage authors in their writing.

John Ostendorf (2013)

John Ostendorf is a major researcher on Civil War Tokens. His 2007 book, *Civil War Store Cards of Cincinnati*, is a comprehensive study of the various token-issuing merchants assigned to Cincinnati. Of these, he examined which ones were in fact Cincinnati merchants and were actually contemporary with the Civil War period. He received the Jack Detwiler Research Award from the CWTS for this book, and it has inspired much further research. John is the chairman and editor for the Third Edition of the Fulds' *U.S. Civil War Store Cards*, a major undertaking of research, data compilation, and editing. He also has served on the Board of Governors for the CWTS and as Secretary of the Society from 2011 to the present. In addition he has contributed numerous articles to the *CWTSJ*, three of which have received literary awards.

Information about previous inductees into the CWTS HoF may be viewed at <http://www.CWTSociety.com/halloffame.html>

In Memoriam

Richard Rossa of Brooklyn, N.Y. died on May 18, 2013 at the age of 70. He had been a partner with the late Steve Tanenbaum in the prominent exonomia firm of Rossa & Tanenbaum for many years, and had an enormous knowledge of numismatics and the esoteric ranges of the hobby. Rich joined the CWTS in June 1969 and served as President of the Society in 1977-1978. He also served as Vice President, and was elected to the Board of Governors for six terms. In an interview when he was president, he told how he had become a collector of Civil War tokens in 1967 when he realized he was no longer interested in his coin collection. At the time he was an accountant for a banking firm. He said that he found CWT collecting rewarding and satisfying, and a main reason was the people connected with the hobby. His most prized possession was his collection of tokens from the state of New York. By the early 1980s Rich had launched his career in exonomia and joined with Tanenbaum. Their firm was familiarly called “the RaTs,” and they had a cartoon rat depicted on their business card.

CWTs Featured in the *Grey Sheet*

The June 14, 2013 issue of the *COIN DEALER Newsletter*, commonly known as the *Grey Sheet*, featured a two-page article by Matt Draiss (CWTS JM 58) on the American Civil War Token. The article, with the title “10,000 Tokens: Their Story, Their Variety, Their Fun,” calls this “one of the most fascinating and fast-growing fields in numismatics.” It highlights the tokens’ “link to the past that almost any age group can collect, understand, and enjoy.”

After describing how he discovered the field of Civil War tokens, Draiss covers the three areas of Patriotics, Store Cards, and Sutler tokens. He provides the standard source references for the tokens, and highlights the Civil War Token Society. Draiss concludes by saying

These little pieces of metal offer an escape from the troubles of daily life, and you can take a trip back in time for minimal cost. . . . These and many other thoughts are what make these tokens so much fun; so get out to a local coin show or online and pick one up today! Dedicated to the late Steve Tanenbaum, who was a fountain of Civil War token knowledge.

Matt’s paper was honored with third place among the ANA’s Q. David Bowers Young Numismatist Literary Awards (ages 13-17) for this year.

Forty Years Ago in the CWTSJ

Paul Cunningham

Jack Detwiler discussed the “Turban Head” dies and their place in his Die-A-Grams. The Die-A-Grams are useful, of course, for differentiating between similar CWT varieties. Cliff Temple contributed five full pages of changes and additions for the Fulds’ book *U.S. Civil War Store Cards*. David Gladfelter added another installment on matching diesinkers to Civil War tokens, this time for the states in southern, border, and western locations. James H. Hall wrote a timely opinion on Civil War token prices. But don’t read it now – it may bring back doubts you once might have had over spending \$3 for a CWT!

Thirty Years Ago Larkin Wilson examined valuations of uncirculated CWTs for the time period from about 1980 to 1983. He summarized his results in a guideline table relating price to rarity. William Groom shared his knowledge of “The Erie Storecard,” one of the few CWTs which was counterstamped on a coin. (Groom called it a unique occurrence, but in 2013 we know of others.) Dale Cade continued his popular feature with Part 4 of “Assembling a Patriotic CWT Type Set.” Sterling Rachootin commented on sixty or so CWT-issuing towns that did not seem to exist in 1983. Michael Renner added Part 9 of his “Specialized Obverse Dies by Subject.” An unknown author suggested that a small Alabama cardboard chit might be a CWT.

Twenty Years Ago Dale Cade concluded his report on members’ collecting interests, which encompassed one from each state, specific states or towns, specific businesses or professions, obverse/reverse dies (including political figures), and errors. Bill Jones researched the life of “John Matthews: The Father of the American Soft Drink Industry.” Matthews left a fascinating legacy! This issue featured a number of pictures from the CWTS annual meeting.

Ten Years Ago The CWTS Hall of Fame Medals Program was announced in this issue. The first eleven inductees are listed and the metals used are described, along with a listing code for the medals. [Since all the HoF medals picture Abraham Lincoln, the entire list, including many pictures and a description of each medal, will be included in *Abraham Lincoln’s Metallic Imagery*, scheduled to go to press in 2013.] Richard Learn contributed his technical study of die 175, with the conclusion that the diesinker H.D. Higgins made multiple dies with the same design. Sterling Rachootin added a discourse on Civil War paper materials that document financial aid given to soldiers’ families. Tom Fredette shared “A Visit to a National Monument” (Fort Sumter). David Bowers sent a 1959 newsletter from his days at Empire Coin Co., listing among other items a collection of 321 different Civil War patriotic tokens, most of which were uncirculated, for \$350!

1863 – “OUR LITTLE MONITOR”

Donald Erlenkotter

Another of the most popular patriotic Civil War tokens whose sesquicentennial we celebrate this year is 239/422, which depicts on its obverse the Union ironclad vessel *Monitor* with the inscription OUR LITTLE above and MONITOR below. The reverse has the year 1863 surrounded by a wreath, with an anchor at the top and crossed cannons at the bottom.¹



Patriotic Die 239



Patriotic Die 422

The epic encounter between the *Monitor* and the Confederate ironclad C.S.S. *Virginia* (formerly the *Merrimac*) is one of the legends of the Civil War. On March 8, 1862 the *Virginia* had destroyed two of the U.S. Navy's wooden warships and driven the frigate *Minnesota* aground at Hampton Roads, Virginia. The guns on the Navy's ships were ineffective against the *Virginia*. On the following day the *Virginia* returned to finish the destruction of the Union fleet. However, the just-arrived *Monitor* engaged the *Virginia* in the first battle between ironclad ships. An exchange of cannon fire went on for several hours, and then the two ships withdrew. Most regard the battle as a draw, but it ended the *Virginia*'s destruction of Union ships.²

The existence of the *Monitor* and its appearance just in time for this battle were very fortunate for the Union, but just a few months earlier would have been regarded as highly improbable. The designer and creator of the *Monitor*, John Ericsson, had designed and supervised the construction of the U.S. Navy's ship *Princeton* in the 1840s. In the aftermath of the deadly explosion of the gun *Peacemaker* on this ship in February 1844, Ericsson was never paid for his work on the ship. He then vowed to have no future dealings with the U.S. Navy.³

Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles, found that the United States was far behind in ironclad naval technology. He engaged Cornelius Bushnell, a lobbyist with an interest in ironclad ship design and construction, to promote a bill to investigate and construct iron- or steel-clad steam ships. The bill was approved

by Congress on August 3, 1861 and signed into law by President Lincoln on the same day.

Bushnell, who had a design for his own ironclad, the *Galena*, went to see Ericsson for an evaluation of the design. Ericsson then showed him plans and a model for his own ironclad, which originally had been designed for France's war against Russia and submitted in 1854 to Emperor Napoleon III. He agreed to let Bushnell present his model and plans to the Navy's ironclad board.

Bushnell made the presentation, with the President attending. Two of the naval officers on the board supported the Ericsson plan, but most of the non-board officers ridiculed it. Lincoln found it interesting. The next day Bushnell met with the entire three-officer board, but the third member adamantly opposed it and prevented its acceptance. After meeting with Welles, Bushnell realized that the only chance left was to have Ericsson present the proposal to the board himself.

To entice the reluctant Ericsson to go to Washington, Bushnell gave him a glowing report of the board's reaction to the proposal, saying that one member had asked for a few detailed explanations which only Ericsson could give. Ericsson agreed to go to Washington the next day to meet with the board. Fearing the outcome of this encounter, Bushnell stayed in New York.

Ericsson, angered at the board's cold reception, asked why they had rejected his proposal. Told that there were questions about the vessel's stability, he gave an extensive explanation about why there weren't any stability problems. He assured the board that his ironclad vessel could be built in 100 days. The board met for reconsideration that afternoon, and then agreed to support his plan.

Even before a contract was written, the keel plates for Ericsson's ship had been rolled. After correcting some problems with her engines, the *Monitor* was commissioned on February 25, 1862. Her steering gear then had to be modified and retested, and the two 11-inch Dahlgren guns were tested on March 4. Accompanied by two steamers and a steam tugboat, the *Monitor* left New York for Hampton Roads on March 6, arriving there on the evening of March 8.

A consequence of the *Peacemaker* disaster in 1844 was that powder charges in naval guns had been reduced to half the design charge. This reduction, still in effect in 1862, very likely saved the *Virginia* from destruction by the *Monitor*.⁴

NOTES

1. Fuld, George and Melvin, *Patriotic Civil War Tokens, Fifth Edition*, Krause Publications, Iola, WI, 2005, pp. 9-10, 70, 86, 129, 246, 250.
2. Nelson, James L., *Reign of Iron*, HarperCollins, New York, 2004.
3. Erlenkotter, Donald, "1863 – The Peace Maker," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 47, No. 2 (Summer 2013), pp. 8-10.
4. Nelson, op. cit., p. 223.

A. KREBS AND CHAS. STEVENS: CIVIL WAR MERCHANTS OR SUTLERS?

Rick Irons

There is little doubt that two individuals named A. Krebs and Chas. Stevens each had tokens struck during the Civil War by Baltimore die sinker James E. Pilkington. But for over 100 years there have been questions as to whether these are sutler tokens or Civil War store cards. Trowbridge and Wood, writing in 1904, listed a Stevens token among sutlers' checks with the comment that "We include this card among these pieces as Stevens is mentioned as a sutler in the Baltimore directories between the years 1864-66."¹ But in 1907 Duffield included the Stevens token among merchants' cards and tokens of Baltimore, also referring to the city directories for 1864 and 1865.²



Krebs ten cents obverse

Pilkington reverse

Stevens five cents obverse

Tokens by both Krebs and Stevens are listed in Schenkman's 1983 book *Civil War Sutler Tokens and Cardboard Scrip*.³ A. Krebs is listed as the sutler for the 103rd Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, with only one denomination known at the time: PA-K25B with a rarity of R9. Chas. Stevens is listed as a sutler in Baltimore, also with only one denomination: MD-B5B with a rarity of R9. But the author cast doubts on this second token, stating that "It seems unlikely, however, considering his location, that Stevens operated as a military sutler. Perhaps the token would be more properly listed as a Civil War store card."

Very soon thereafter it was determined that there were two merchants listed in Baltimore City directories during the Civil War named August Krebs; one was a tobacconist and the other was a stonecutter. This, along with doubt that a military sutler would be listed in a Baltimore directory, has led many Civil War token collectors to the conclusion that these tokens should be classified as store cards rather than sutler tokens. Most recently, Bowers has listed the tokens of these men as Baltimore store cards, and each is described as a tobacconist.⁴ However, the information that follows here about A. Krebs and Chas. Stevens may strengthen the case for the continued classification of these as sutler tokens.

Adolph Krebs of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati

The following valuable information about Adolph Krebs is given in a recent book on the Turner Societies of Cincinnati.⁵

Adolph Krebs (1831-1884) was born in the Bovenden bei Göttingen, near Hanover, Germany, and immigrated to Cincinnati in 1847 with his father. He apprenticed at Rowse & Scherer Lithography and afterward worked for lithographers Klauprecht and Menzel in the 1850s. He moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, living there from 1852 to 1869. There he married Frederica Straub (1834-1894), daughter of the owner of the Straub Brewery in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania.

In the summer of 1855 Adolph and his younger brother Otto opened their own lithographic firm in Pittsburgh. The following listings taken from Pittsburgh city directories document the history of the firm and Adolph's military connections.

- 1861 Krebs Adolph, of George Siechrist & Co., Ohio n Chestnut
 Krebs & Bro., lithographers, cor Fourth and Wood, 2d floor
 Krebs Otto, of Krebs & Bro., foot of Troy hill, D
- 1862 Krebs Adolph, lithographer, Ohio, A
 Krebs & Bro., lithographers, cor Wood and Fifth, 2d story
 Krebs Otto, of Krebs & Bro., Sharpsburg road, foot Troy Hill
- 1863 **Krebs Adolph, lithographer, 103d Regt P V, Ohio n city line, A**
 Krebs & Bro., lithographers, cor Wood and Fifth
 Krebs Otto, of Krebs & Bro., Sharpsburg road foot Troy hill
- 1864 **Krebs Adolph, soldier, Liberty n Sycamore, A**
 Krebs & Bro., lithographers, cor Wood and Fifth
 Krebs Otto, of Krebs & Bro., Troy hill
- 1865 Krebs Adolph, of Krebs & Bro., Perry n Chestnut, A
 Krebs & Bro., lithographers, 17 and 19 Fifth
 Krebs Otto, of Krebs & Bro., Res tp

Listings in the Pittsburgh directories for Adolph end in 1869, when he moved back to Cincinnati and turned the Pittsburgh business over to his brother.

Adolph Krebs's activities as a sutler with the 103d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry are documented in a history of that unit.⁶ Here's what this source has to say:

Two men who were not mustered into the service, but who were identified with the Regiment from the time it engaged actively on duty until it was captured deserve recognition in a history of the Regiment, viz: Sutler Adolph Krebs and his chief clerk, C. L. Straub, the latter familiarly known to the boys as "Louie." No Sutler was held in higher esteem by the

officers and men of the regiment to which he was attached than was Mr. Krebs. Absolutely honest and upright in all his dealings, his bills were never disputed, and he was never censured for charging extortionate prices. Especially to the officers of the Regiment was he a "friend in need," as he was always supplied with the "sinews of war," even if the exigencies of the service prevented him from getting his store supplies. In emergencies the enlisted men did not hesitate to call on him for cash, and in a measure he was the banker of the Regiment. He was captured with the Regiment at Plymouth and suffered the privations of Andersonville for nearly a year, the same as if he had been an enlisted man. On his release he was so ill and emaciated that several months elapsed before he recovered his health. He conducted a lithographing establishment at Pittsburgh, which he relinquished to become Sutler. After the war he returned to his former vocation, establishing his business at Cincinnati, conducting it successfully until his death, which occurred some years ago. "Louie" Straub was a brother-in-law of Sutler Krebs, the latter being married to his sister.



Adolph Krebs, Sutler

The history of the 103rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry shows that the unit was active in Virginia and Maryland in 1861 and 1862. This could have provided an opportunity to have tokens made by Pilkington of Baltimore. The regiment was ordered to New Berne, North Carolina in December 1862. In May 1863 it relocated to Plymouth, N. C. and was there during the siege of Plymouth in

April 1864. Most of the regiment, including Krebs, was captured by Confederate forces on April 20, 1864. He was with the men who were sent to Andersonville prison in Georgia.

In 1869 Adolph Krebs assisted in the appraisal of Ehr Gott, Forbriger & Co. of Cincinnati, the leading lithography firm in the area, which had become especially well known for its prints of Civil War scenes and personalities.⁷ This firm had introduced the first steam press west of New York in 1868, which revolutionized the lithography business in that part of the country. Adolphus Forbriger had died and Krebs became the new partner in the firm, renamed as Ehr Gott & Krebs. In 1874 Peter Ehr Gott withdrew from the firm, and it then became the Krebs Lithographing Company.⁸ Adolph Krebs died at his home on Mt. Auburn on September 15, 1884, and was buried in Cincinnati's Spring Grove Cemetery.⁹ His obituary described him as "a Freemason, Turner, ex-soldier, and successful businessman." His son Herman continued the company after his death. On October 20, 1894 Adolph's widow Frederica died tragically when a gasoline stove in her home caught on fire and overturned.¹⁰

Charles Stevens of Cincinnati

The following information about Charles Stevens is given in a memorial to Woodward High School and College of Cincinnati.¹¹

Born, Sep. 15, 1832, in Cincinnati.

Admitted, Aug. 31, 1846; remained one year.

Occupation, Jeweler in Cincinnati; Sutler in Union Army, 1862-65;
Distiller, in New Richmond, O., 1867-1873; since 1875, Financial
Editor on Cincinnati Dailies.

Office, Adjutant in Union Army, a short time.

Married, 1st, Jennie Garrett; 2nd, Emma Lorena Garrett. Children: four
sons, four daughters.

1883. Address: No. 26 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, O.

Charles was the son of Jacob and Olive (Beals) Stevens. In the 1850 census for Cincinnati, he is listed, age 17, a silversmith, with his parents and younger brother Edwin.¹²

So, we have a sutler from Cincinnati named Charles Stevens. But is there a connection between this man and the Charles Stevens listed as a sutler in the Baltimore city directories for 1864-1866? A search of the 1864 Baltimore directory turned up fifty individuals listed as sutlers (as well as hundreds of men listed as soldiers). Two of the fifty were specifically identified as army sutlers, and one was listed as "sutler Camp Bradford." Eight were most likely sutlers known to be attached to NY, PA, or U.S. regiments. Two of these eight are sutlers for Pennsylvanian regiments with listed sutler tokens: Thomas J. Doyle for Battery A,

1st Pennsylvania Artillery (PA-A10L) and Wm. H. McCutcheon for the 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers (PA-J5L, -J10L & -J25L). So, although Charles Stevens was listed in Baltimore as a sutler, he may actually have been out in the field accompanying a regiment.

One clue to a linkage between Baltimore and the sutler Charles Stevens of Cincinnati is given in the newspaper death notice for his first wife, Jennie, who died at New Richmond, Ohio on October 28, 1872 at the age of 36 years.¹³ This notice includes the message "New York City and Baltimore, Md. papers please copy." A more conclusive linkage is given by the 1880 census listing for Stevens and his family:¹⁴

Stevens, Charles, age 47, reporter, born in Ohio, parents born in Mass.

" , Emma, age 47 [*sic*], wife, keeping house, born in Ohio

" , Charles E., age 23, son, sheep dealer, born in Ohio

" , Frank, age 20, son, clk in store, born in Ohio

" , Addie, age 18, daughter, born in Ohio

" , Williamson, **age 15**, son, at school, **born in Md.**

" , John, age 13, son, at school, born in Ohio

" , Jennie, age 10, daughter, at school, born in Ohio

" , Loretta, age 8, daughter, at school, born in Ohio

" , Emma, age 9/12, daughter, born in Ohio

Son Williamson, age 15, was born in Maryland in about 1865, which is when Charles Stevens, sutler, was listed in the Baltimore city directory. From this evidence we conclude that Stevens had moved his family to Baltimore, where they stayed during the war while he was out in the field.

What was the regiment with which Charles Stevens served? According to Lord, there was a Charles Stevens who was the sutler for the 4th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.¹⁵ Charles Stevens, sutler for the 4th Ohio, was among 16 men who were summoned to appear at a Naval General Court-Martial in Philadelphia in July 1863 concerning the case of Acting Ensign William R. Rude.¹⁶ Stevens was listed under the Potomac river schooner G. W. Grice along with three other men.

During its four years of service the 4th Ohio served mainly in West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland. At the beginning of 1862 it was attached to a brigade in the Army of the Potomac. In September of 1862 it participated in the Maryland Campaign, and in December it was in the Battle of Fredericksburg. After the Battle of Chancellorsville in May 1863, the regiment was at Gettysburg where on July 2 it repelled an attack on Cemetery Ridge. It is honored by a monument at Gettysburg. In 1864 the regiment participated in the Battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and Cold Harbor. It was at Appomattox for the surrender of Lee and his army on April 9, 1865.

Following the war, Stevens had a distillery at New Richmond, Ohio. In the spring of 1867 the government increased the tax on whisky to two dollars a gallon, and many distillers had to evade the tax to avoid losses. A revenue agent was sent to investigate in 1868 and found that Stevens had a large amount of “crooked” whiskey on which tax hadn’t been paid. A United States Marshall was directed to seize the whiskey and also the distillery. A deputy marshall diverted some of the whisky to his own uses, sold it in Cincinnati, and kept the proceeds. In addition to the loss of his distillery, a judgment against him left Stevens bankrupt.¹⁷

Charles Stevens married his second wife, Emma L. Garrett, in Cincinnati on September 5, 1876. She was the younger sister of his first wife. At that time he was the literary and financial editor of the *Cincinnati Daily Gazette*.¹⁸ In 1900 the Cincinnati city directory lists him as the financial editor for the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. Charles Stevens died in Hyde Park, Cincinnati on August 4, 1926 at the age of 93 and is buried in Cincinnati’s Spring Grove Cemetery.¹⁹ Coincidentally, this is the same cemetery in which Adolph Krebs is buried.

Conclusions

The challenge in ascribing the Krebs and Stevens tokens is that none of them states a location or describes a business or other activity. If they were store card tokens, they certainly didn’t serve any advertising purpose. And sutler tokens usually indicate the military unit with which they were associated, although this really wasn’t essential since it was common knowledge to both the sutler and his customers, the soldiers. The only direct information about a location for these tokens is on the reverse, which shows Pilkington of 83 Exchange Place, Baltimore, as the maker. But tokens often were issued at a location that differs considerably from that of the maker, whether the issuing location is given or not.

In many cases the token issuer’s location can be inferred from city directory information. As discussed above, the evidence is compelling that Baltimore directories for 1864-1866 which list Charles Stevens as a sutler refer to the Chas. Stevens of the tokens. The maker Pilkington appears at the 83 Exchange Place address given on the tokens only in the 1864 directory, and this dates the tokens. But during this period August Krebs, a stone cutter, is the sole A. Krebs listed in the Baltimore directories. It is implausible that a stone cutter would have issued such tokens.

Two other pertinent items that argue for classification of the tokens of A. Krebs and Chas. Stevens as sutler tokens are the denominations and the relative rarity of these tokens. It is now known that A. Krebs tokens were struck in 5 cent, 10 cent, and 25 cent denominations, and Chas. Stevens tokens were struck in 5 cent and 25 cent denominations. These three denominations are the ones used most often by sutlers, many of whom adopted the three denomination (5, 10 & 25 cent) format. Also, these tokens are very rare and the bulk of the known specimens are

in pretty rough shape. This is typical of sutler tokens since many were lost or damaged on the battlefield. If they had been struck for merchants in the city of Baltimore, most likely they would be more common with higher grade examples available.

Taking all these factors into consideration, it appears that the case for also classifying the A. Krebs tokens as sutler tokens, issued by Adolph Krebs, is much stronger than that for a store card classification. Given that Adolph Krebs was regarded as “the banker of the Regiment,” it would seem quite appropriate for him to have had his own tokens to use in the sutler business. We may never know with certainty for whom Pilkington struck these tokens, but regardless of their classification they will continue to provide us with interesting pieces of Civil War history to enjoy.



Krebs 25 cent brockage with TAYLOR counterstamp

Although not necessarily related to their source as from a merchant or a sutler, there are some other interesting aspects to these tokens. They are both known with two reverses, one the Pilkington back stamp and the other an incused and reversed image of the obverse which is called a full brockage. This was caused by not removing a previously struck token from the press when a new blank was inserted and struck. Also, the A. Krebs tokens are known with and without a “TAYLOR” counterstamp. Schenkman describes a 25 cents Krebs token with a blank reverse and the TAYLOR stamp on both the reverse and obverse.²⁰

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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If you have any further information to add on this topic, please email me at rwirons@comcast.net.

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JAMES E. PILKINGTON OF BALTIMORE: DIE SINKER AND ENGRAVER

Donald Erlenkotter

James E. Pilkington is one of the more obscure die sinkers and engravers of the Civil War period. The only tokens ascribed to him are for the sutlers A. Krebs and Chas. Stevens.¹ His stock die for the reverse of these tokens bears the inscription PILKINGTON / MAKER / 83 / EXCHANGE PLACE / BALTIMORE. J. E. Pilkington, engraver, is listed at this address only in the 1863-64 directories for Baltimore.



Pilkington reverse die

In 1907 Duffield wrote that “James E. Pilkington was doubtless a member of the firm of True & Pilkington of Troy, N. Y., in 1856, removing to Baltimore in 1857 or 1858.”² Duffield’s reference for this statement is Low’s book *Hard Times Tokens*,³ but Low had erroneously placed street addresses in Troy that were actually in Albany, N.Y. Daniel True, of Albany, was the younger brother of Benjamin C. True, originally of Albany and later the Cincinnati engraver of the “Wealth of the South” tokens.⁴ Duffield listed Pilkington as engaged in die-cutting in Baltimore under his own name from 1858 to 1866 and 1869 to 1871, and under the name of Pilkington & Joyce from 1867 to 1869. In addition to die sinking and engraving, Pilkington also advertised as a manufacturer of “new and improved seal presses.”⁵ The partnership of Pilkington & Joyce was dissolved by mutual consent on June 26, 1868; J. E. Pilkington continued his business of die sinking, engraving, and stencil cutting in his new place at 13 Holliday St.⁶ But in July 1868 he advertised the business for sale in *Scientific American*.⁷

On October 25, 1860 James E. Pilkington of Baltimore married Miss Annie D. Adams of Washington in Washington, D.C.⁸ They were married by Rev. John Pilkington of the Oneida Conference. It is believed that John was James’s older brother, and this is the main clue to his family connections. A John Pilkinton

whose two oldest sons were named John and James is listed in the 1850 census at New Hartford, Oneida County, N.Y.; John, Jr., and James were then respectively 22 and 17 years old.⁹



Seal of James E. Pilkinton, ca. 1860

James E. Pilkinton was politically active in Baltimore. In 1865-66 he served in Maryland's House of Delegates as a delegate from the city's third district. In 1868 he was involved as a delegate to the Republican Convention and was a backer of Ulysses S. Grant as the party's presidential candidate.¹⁰ Evidently he was rewarded for his political support with an appointment as Superintendent of the Interior Department in 1869.¹¹ He left this post in 1870. During his stay in Washington, he maintained a residence there in addition to his business and residence in Baltimore.¹² In 1870 he was listed in the census at Baltimore:¹³

Pilkinton, James E., age 37, born in England, Supr. Interior Dept., Wash.

" , Anna B., age 32, born in D.C., keeps house

Adams, Mary, age 62, born in Md., at home

Barnes, Louisa, age 20, born in Md., H. Servant

The death of James E. Pilkinton at St. Paul, Minnesota on December 13, 1871, in the 39th year of his age, was reported in a Baltimore newspaper.¹⁴

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New Sutler Token Book

I am in the process of updating the book *Civil War Sutler Tokens and Cardboard Scrip* by David E. Schenkman. We would like this Second Edition of Dave's book to include any and all updates since the book was originally published in 1983. If you have any information on new varieties, ideas on rarity, or pictures of sutler tokens or cardboard scrip, please contact:

**Rick Irons, P.O. Box 4482
Lancaster, PA 17604-4482
rwirons@comcast.net; tel. 717-368-7005**

CIVIL WAR TOKEN SURVIVAL RATES

Donald Erlenkotter

Quantitative studies of Civil War tokens focus on three categories of numbers:

- Total number of tokens produced
- Total number of tokens surviving
- Token survival rate

Knowledge of any two of these numbers in a given instance is sufficient since the third may then be calculated. For example, dividing the number of tokens surviving by the survival rate as a fraction gives the number produced.

A difficulty with Civil War tokens is that we don't have much information about any of these numbers. In contrast to the U.S. Mint, no records were kept about production, and the source of what fragmentary information we do have usually is very obscure. The example of William Leas of Sonora, Ohio (OH 820A) illustrates some of the difficulties. Writing in 1912, Waldo Moore said that "Mr. Leas had three thousand of these little copper cards struck at a cost of twenty-seven dollars. . . . There are today several less than a dozen known specimens."¹ Presumably Moore obtained his production information directly from Mr. Leas, but survival of just a dozen tokens would imply a survival rate of only 0.4%. The Fuld rarity for this token is R5, which indicates that 76 to 200 specimens are believed to exist today. This corresponds to a survival rate in the range of about 2.5 to 6.7 percent!

The traditional figure for the number of Civil War tokens produced is 25 million, with an estimated number of tokens surviving of one million.² This implies a survival rate of 0.04, or 4%. But no original sources have been found for these numbers. A calculation that uses the Fuld's rarity numbers to assess the total number of tokens surviving estimates that about three million CWTs exist today.³ This casts considerable doubt on the accuracy of the traditional number of one million. But another study shows that a substantial number of the Fuld rarities seem to be inaccurate, so there is room for further work and refinement here.⁴

A recent empirical estimate of the total number of Civil War tokens produced indicates a figure in the 55 to 60 million range, with a mean value of approximately 57.1 million. This estimate is based on sample data from eBay and CWTS auctions and a reported total production of one million Oliver Boutwell (NY 890B) tokens.⁵ No token rarity data are used in this estimate, aside from a calculation that shows the survival rate for Boutwell tokens is about the same as for all tokens.

Here we will examine the survival rate for Boutwell tokens in detail, including a comprehensive revision of their Fuld rarity estimates. We shall discuss the implications of this for overall survival rates for tokens.

Survival Rate for Oliver Boutwell (NY 890B) Tokens

Oliver Boutwell of Troy, New York had a large number of brass tokens struck for his flour mill during the Civil War. Direct family sources tell us that he issued \$10,000 of these tokens, or 1,000,000 tokens in total.⁶ The Fuld list 18 distinct obverse and 21 reverse dies for his tokens, with 35 different pairing combinations struck from the dies.⁷ The dies are characterized by elaborate scrollwork and a promise of redemption at Boutwell's office, as shown below.



The rarities assigned by the Fuld to the NY 890B tokens span from R1 to R9, with token population ranges as given below. If one also considers brockage errors, the schedule can be filled in with several R10 (unique) tokens.

Fuld rarity	Token population
R1	> 5,000
R2	2,001 – 5,000
R3	501 – 2,000
R4	201 – 500
R5	76 – 200
R6	21 – 75
R7	11 – 20
R8	5 – 10
R9	2 – 4
R10	Unique (1 only)

Table 1. Token Population Ranges for Fuld Rarities

Conceivably one could estimate the total number of these tokens now in existence with the help of these individual token rarities. However, seven of the varieties are of rarity R1. There is no accurate way to assess the average number of these

tokens since all we know is that it exceeds 5,000 for each of the varieties. And, as noted above, some doubts have been raised about the accuracy of the rarities.

The solution is to employ samples from auction results as was done in our earlier study that estimated total CWT production. There we were able to use samples from both eBay and CWTS auctions. Here, however, we can't use eBay samples since in many cases there is insufficient information to identify the token variety, either due to poor images or the failure to include both obverse and reverse images. Therefore we have restricted our study to the results from CWTS auctions #10 through #117. These 108 auctions include a total of 25,783 Civil War storecard tokens, of which 689 are Boutwell tokens.

How do we convert from numbers of auction listings to the rarity scale? The breakpoint between an R1 and an R2 token occurs at a number of 5,000 examples in existence. In our earlier study of the number of existing tokens, it was estimated that approximately 2,000,000 CWSC tokens survive today. If a token's population is 5,000, the probability that an example of this token will emerge in a random draw is 5/2,000. With a total number of 25,783 store cards drawn in the CWTS auctions, slightly less than 65 auction listings for this token would be expected. If we find 65 or more, we classify this token as an R1. If we find 64 or fewer, it will be assigned a higher rarity. To expand the scope of the classifications, expected values for other breakpoints can be calculated similarly.

To provide additional refinement to the rarity scale, we have added + and - augmentations to the scale as shown in Table 2, which gives the corresponding range of the approximate population for given ranges of auction listings.

Augmented rarity	Range of auction listings	Approximate population range
R1	> 75	> 5,750
R1+	65 - 75	5,001 - 5,750
R2-	56 - 64	4,251 - 5,000
R2	33 - 55	2,501 - 4,250
R2+	26 - 32	2,001 - 2,500
R3-	20 - 25	1,501 - 2,000
R3	11 - 19	801 - 1,500
R3+	7 - 10	501 - 800
R4-	5 - 6	351 - 500
R4	3 - 4	201 - 350
R5-	2	151 - 200

Table 2. Augmented Rarity Scale for Civil War Storecards

Notice that approximate populations are given only for auction listings of two or more. A single auction listing could be just a random occurrence, and no population range can be inferred.

Token variety	Fuld rarity	Number of auction lots	Revised rarity	Estimated tokens surviving
NY 890B-1b	R1	40	R2	3,077
NY 890B-2b	R6	45	R2	3,462
NY 890B-3b	R8	17	R3	1,308
NY 890B-4b	R1	23	R3–	1,769
NY 890B-5b	R1	30	R2+	2,308
NY 890B-6b	R1	29	R2+	2,231
NY 890B-7b	R6	17	R3	1,308
NY 890B-8b	R8	1	[R7]	15
NY 890B-9b	R1	46	R2	3,538
NY 890B-10b	R4	29	R2+	2,231
NY 890B-11b	R7	9	R3+	692
NY 890B-12b	R7	11	R3	846
NY 890B-13b	R5	6	R4–	462
NY 890B-14b	R6	4	R4	308
NY 890B-15b	R5	7	R3+	538
NY 890B-16b	R6	61	R2–	4,692
NY 890B-17b	R5	25	R3–	1,923
NY 890B-18b	R1	51	R2	3,923
NY 890B-19b	R4	14	R3	1,077
NY 890B-20b	R2	20	R3–	1,538
NY 890B-21b	R6	29	R2+	2,231
NY 890B-22b	R6	5	R4–	385
NY 890B-23b	R3	20	R3–	1,538
NY 890B-24b	R7	23	R3–	1,769
NY 890B-25b	R6	11	R3	846
NY 890B-26b	R6	11	R3	846
NY 890B-27b	R7	7	R3+	538
NY 890B-28b	R9	0	[R7]	15
NY 890B-29b	R8	3	[R7]	15
NY 890B-30b	R2	25	R3–	1,923
NY 890B-31b	R1	14	R3	1,077
NY 890B-32b	R8	36	R2	2,769
NY 890B-33b	R6	14	R3	1,077
NY 890B-34b	R9	1	[R8]	8
NY 890B-35b	R6	5	R4–	385
Totals		689		52,668

Table 3. Revised Rarities and Survival Estimates for NY 890B Tokens

The CWTS auction results for the NY 890B tokens are reported in Table 3. A summary of the Fuld original and revised rarity ratings is given in Table 4. Note in particular that the seven varieties with Fuld rarity R1 have been reduced in rarity to R2 or R3. Just five varieties remain in their original rarity range: one at R3, and four with rarities above R4. The revised rarities are much more uniform than the original ones, with more than three-fourths of the varieties assessed as rarity R2 or R3. This uniformity is consistent with Kanzinger’s valuations, which give prices in uncirculated condition of \$20 or \$30 for 28 of these varieties.⁸

Fuld rarity	Rarity from auction results					Totals
	R1	R2	R3	R4	>R4	
R1	0	5	2	0	0	7
R2	0	0	2	0	0	2
R3	0	0	1	0	0	1
R4	0	1	1	0	0	2
>R4	0	4	11	4	4	23
Totals	0	10	17	4	4	35

Table 4. Comparison Between Fuld and CWTS Auction Rarities

Some of the changes here are dramatic. The rarity of NY 890B-32b decreases from R8 to R2, and the lower rarity is consistent with the frequency of its appearance in eBay auctions. The rarities for several other varieties decrease by four levels. The Fuld ratings originally assessed 23 varieties at rarities of R5 or higher; in the revised numbers, only four are in this category.

These four varieties have their revised rarities enclosed in brackets, e.g. [R7]. In each of them the auction results were judged as insufficient for assessing the rarity. If the number of auction occurrences turns out to be one or less, this could have occurred by chance for varieties whose actual rarities are R5 or higher. The actual rarity for the variety then is indeterminate.

The survival rate for NY 890B tokens is calculated from the total for estimated tokens surviving given in the last column of Table 3. With 52,668 tokens surviving out of a total production of a million tokens, the survival percentage is about 5.25%. This is slightly inaccurate due to the treatment of varieties with rarities of [R7] or [R8], whose estimated survival quantities are taken from the midpoints of their rarity ranges rather than from actual calculations. A direct calculation from the number of 689 NY 890B auction occurrences provides a survival quantity of 53,000 tokens and a survival percentage of 5.3%.⁹ Given the statistical basis and approximate nature of these calculations, it is probably safe to place the survival percentage in the range of 5.0% to 5.5%. This would still appear to be more plausible than the traditional (and undocumented) figure of 4%.

Further Implications for Token Survival Rates

With this information about the survival rate for Boutwell tokens, what can we conclude about token survival rates more generally? First, the general opinion seems to be that the survival rate for tokens with lower production quantities would be expected to be higher than that for more common ones. We can check this to some extent through different estimates for token quantities. In particular, we have an estimate of about three million CWTs existing today, based on Fuld rarity numbers.¹⁰ And we have an estimate of total CWT production of about 57.1 million.¹¹ These numbers imply an overall survival rate of about 5.25%, the same as the estimate obtained here for the Boutwell tokens!

To say that this is surprising would be a considerable understatement. This result also contradicts the common view that the survival rate for patriotic tokens should be higher than that for storecards, based on the reasoning that storecards were redeemed by the merchants and then destroyed. We would hope that our readers will take up the challenge posed by these results and continue the quantitative study of CWTs.

NOTES

1. Moore, Waldo C., "William Leas, Merchant of Sonora, Preble County, Ohio (OH 820A)," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 46, No. 3 (Fall 2012), pp. 30-31.
2. Fuld, George and Melvin, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, Quarterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1975, pp. I, IV.
3. Erlenkotter, Donald, "Estimating How Many CWTs Exist Today: An Application of Fuld Rarity Numbers," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 44, No. 4 (Winter 2010), pp. 16-17.
4. Erlenkotter, Donald, "Revising Rarities for Civil War Tokens Based on CWTs Auction Data," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 44, No. 4 (Winter 2010), pp. 18-24.
5. Erlenkotter, Donald, "How Many Civil War Tokens Were Produced?" *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 45, No. 3 (Fall 2011), pp. 16-31.
6. *Ibid.*
7. Fuld, op. cit, pp. 286-290.
8. Kanzinger, Bryon, *The Civil War Token Collectors Guide*, Valley Forge Coins, Valley Forge, PA, 2001, p. 175.
9. Calculated as $(689/65) \times 5,000 = 53,000$.
10. Erlenkotter, op. cit., *CWTJ*, Vol. 44, No. 4 (Winter 2010), p. 17.
11. Erlenkotter, op. cit., *CWTJ*, Vol. 45, No. 3 (Fall 2011), p. 24.

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**Notice: The Auction Manager urgently
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of *The Civil War Token Journal*.**

CWTJ Author Suggestions

Authors are encouraged to use computer-generated material when preparing articles for the Journal. Please use Microsoft Word-compatible text if possible. Original pictures and artwork are desirable, but copies may be submitted if originals are not available. All photos and original material will be returned to the owner. Quality digital files are welcomed as alternatives to your original material. These should be in jpeg or tiff format, with 300 dpi resolution to ensure high-quality printing.

Those who submit typewritten material should double-space when preparing material. Please use a new ribbon! Typewritten articles will be scanned into a digital file for editing and printing.

Submissions should be directed to the Editor, in the form of email attachments where possible. The author's or publisher's permission must be obtained when using any copyrighted material.

Note: The editor has a large number of high-quality photos of most tokens listed in the Fuld Civil War token books.

Biographies for Board of Governors Candidates

The five candidates for the four vacancies on the CWTS Board of Governors for the 2014-2015 term have submitted biographical statements as given below.

Please complete your ballot, which is enclosed with this issue, and return it by October 15 to:

Ernie Latter, CWTS Election Commissioner
P.O. Box 1, Mulberry, FL 33860-0001

Patrick Flannery graduated from the University of Michigan in 1974 with a BA in education and a minor in business. He was engaged in pharmaceutical, electronic, and software sales for 38 years, retiring in 2012. Coin collecting has been a passion since he was given several blue Whitman folders, a magnifying glass, and a Red Book as presents on his ninth birthday. In the early 1960s he received his first tokens, and then discovered Civil War tokens in the late 1980s. Pat says he enjoys researching merchants and discovering pictures of them and their businesses. One of his CWTJ papers on a CWT-issuing merchant received a Literary Award in 2009. A particular interest is overstrikes, of which many new varieties still can be found. He also is enthusiastic about patriotic tokens and the sense and feeling of the times that they provide.

Pat joined the CWTS in 2005 and always enjoys our annual meeting at the ANA show. He is married, and has two wonderful children and a very understanding wife, Pam. He says he would bring to the Board his business experience and his hobby experience as well as a hands-on approach to serving when and where needed.

Mark Gatcha has been a passionate collector of Civil War tokens for most of his life. He joined the CWTS in 1997, and for the last twenty years has been active in collecting and researching Civil War Tokens. His research on storecards has led to the establishment of several new CWT-issuing towns: Dunleith, IL (J.M. Daggett & Co.); Du Quoin, IL (John Hayes and Bro.); and Macomb, IL (Thomas Adcock and Richard W. Smith); as well as identification of the rightful homes for several merchants: Lewis Young in Wooster, OH; John Frost in Indianapolis, IN; and Fisler & Chance in Urbana, OH. He was very pleased when Ernie Latter and John Ostendorf asked him to run for our Board of Governors. He will bring this same passionate collector spirit and drive for discovery to everything he does on the Board.

Scott Hopkins first joined the CWTS as a Junior Member in 2004 through Bret Palser. He purchased his first CWT from Bret's private collection. A few years later he became a regular member. Since then he has been guided by Mark Glazer, who has been instrumental in shaping his eye to quality over quantity. Last year he earned his BA in history, and he has been applying his research and writing skills to various topics in exonomia and 19th century history. Scott has completed several papers on CWT topics and will submit these and others to the CWTJ over the next few years. He is also a member of TAMS and IKO-TAMS.

Scott says that as a youngster (still only 24) he has a knack for the newest technologies, including Web design and search engine optimization, and an ability to communicate history and numismatics to a younger audience. These would be valuable assets for the Society in an area where we need more visibility. He has the willingness and enough time available to do the grunt work, research, paperwork, etc. as needed. He says he is passionate about Civil War history and the tokens from that era, and adds: "Plus, tokens and exonomia are just plain fun!"

Bill Luitje says that his main collecting interests are Michigan store cards and store cards made by Scovill Manufacturing Company and Waterbury Button Company. He believes that there are many of these still to be discovered. To him, a great attraction of collecting CWTs is all the puzzles to be solved, new information to be found, and new varieties to be revealed. Even though collecting Civil War tokens is 150 years old, it's still a dynamic field.

Bill has served two terms on the Board of Governors, is in his fifth year as the Society's Computer Liaison Officer, and has been a member of the Store Card Book Revision Committee for half a dozen years. He is in charge of the token image data base for the Third Edition of the Store Card book. Bill has published a number of articles in the CWTJ and has received three Literary Awards. He says that as a member of the Board he will continue to bring energy and good planning capability to the affairs of the Society.

Jud Petrie has been a member of the CWTS for 27 years and is now Life Member 222. He served as the CWTS Book Manager for 18 years and has been the recipient of a First Place Literary Award in addition to three service awards from the Society. He has manned the CWTS table at the summer ANA show every year since the days of Dale Cade, and has also been our photographer at the show. Jud is completing his first term on the Board of Governors, and is running for reelection.

THE GENERAL STORE

Civilwartokens.org: Free site helping to bring Civil War token knowledge together. We offer many categories and are looking to add anything at the request of subscribers. Jonathan Wolfgram – jawolfgram@mail.plymouth.edu

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO – Fuld OH 745A Burton's Exchange and 745B Cunning Liquors storecards collected by member 3435. Stephen M. Edenfield, Post Office Box 25191, Cincinnati, Ohio 45225-0191.

PLEASE VISIT: Shigitatsu.com for a nice selection of CWTs. Beautiful enlarged obv./rev. images. John M. Martello, P. O. Box 855, Bethpage, NY 11714 or email: shigitatsu@aol.com

JUST ASKING! Do you have any unusual MI920 for sale? (Been asking for years!) Paul Cunningham 517-902-7072, cunninghamchips@hotmail.com, or cunninghamexonumia.com

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WANTED TO BUY: Springfield and North Hampton, Ohio tokens, Ron Patton, 937-399-0414 or Ron13@sbcglobal.net

WANTED TO BUY: 67/372 any metal, overstrikes, etc. welcome. Call or write Steve Butler, 3414 137th St., Gig Harbor, WA 98332, 253-858-8647.

STILL LOOKING: For examples of delisted patriotics 481/491 and 481/493 "Rhode Island Sporting Scene" tokens. Please contact Chris Erlenwein at (860) 304-7456 or chris.erlenwein@comcast.net.

SEE WWW.CWTOKEN.COM for resource materials on collecting CWTs by pictorial type, and for hundreds of downloadable, high-quality photos. Also a few choice and rare CWT examples for sale. Ken Bauer, 145 Elena Court, Scotts Valley, CA 95066-4707; email ken.bauer@mac.com; tel. 831-359-9307.

+++++

WANTED: NJ CWTs & HT Tokens, 1798 Large Cents & NJ Colonials.

Write first. Steven Kawalec, P.O. Box 4281, Clifton, NJ 07012 or owlprowler@aol.com CWTS LM189.

+++++

141/307b, R8 in brass for sale along with unlisted and multiply struck pieces. Descriptions & pictures are available at <http://cwts.ecrater.com> or contact me at wvluitje@gmail.com if you are looking for something not shown there.

+++++

CWTS Journals 1997-2005 – I would like to purchase or borrow all or any of these to read. Vincent Contessa, yovinny@netzero.net or tel. 865-690-9429.

+++++

SEEKING CIVIL WAR STORE CARD TOKENS FROM NEW YORK

(mostly interested in NYC, but also other towns). Prefer UNC/MS, but will consider anything, especially if rare/scarce. Please send list with grades/pricing and scans if available. Have some CWT patriotics and store cards (NYC and others) to trade or can pay cash. davidposes@gmail.com or 914-645-4750.

+++++

WANTED TO BUY: Wisconsin CWTs: 300C-2a, 300C-3a, 300C-4a, 300E-1a. Please send price, condition, description, and photo if available to: northernlight@charter.net

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THIS WAS ANDERSONVILLE (1972) by John McElroy. Trade for MI 225BL-1a or MI 225BL-3b in fine+. Email Tom at geesetom@aim.com for more info.

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NEW WEB SITE: Please check out my new Web site at www.rick-irons.com. Sutler tokens, patriotics & store cards for sale. Also, pictures of my sutler token collection.

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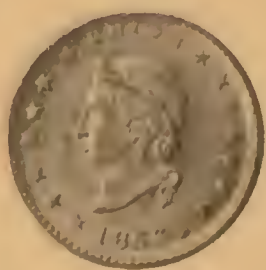
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New list available free!

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Do you collect counterstamped coins and/or Civil War store cards, or would you be interested in doing so? I invite you to email me for my latest list of pieces from the Stephen L. Tanenbaum Estate Collection. These pieces have been off the market for a long time – some of them since the 1960s!

For more than 40 years Steve gathered these, continually improving and upgrading. His counterstamps include many pieces listed and/or even illustrated in the Gregory Brunk and Russell Rulau catalogs plus *many* that are unique or unlisted! The vast majority of the Civil War tokens are Mint State, many certified by NGC (which Steve was in the midst of doing) and others still in his 2x2 cardboard holders. Rarity-9 (2 to 4 known) tokens abound as do, believe it or not, R-10 (unique) tokens and unlisted varieties. Among Civil War tokens are strikes in copper-nickel, overstrikes on Indian Head cents, rarities with various Stanton reverses (1042 and 1047 gems in abundance), mint errors, “rare towns,” brockages, and more await your consideration.

The majority of the counterstamps and Civil War tokens are highly affordable. And, of course, all are interesting! Nearly all are one-of-a-kind in the estate and are available on a first-come, first-served basis. If you will send me an e-mail request, I will send you my latest list by return e-mail.

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The **CIVIL WAR** *TOKEN* *JOURNAL*

Winter 2013

Volume 47

Number 4

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CIVIL WAR TOKEN SOCIETY OFFICERS

President

Scott Blickensderfer
P.O. Box 1732
Mishawaka, IN 46546
(574) 273-2670

Treasurer

Susan Trask
P.O. Box 2053
Sisters, OR 97759
(541) 549-8022

Vice President

Tom Reed
12348 State Rte. 34
Bryan, OH 43506
(800) 472-8180

Secretary

John Ostendorf
523 Hiwasee Rd.
Waxahachie, TX 75165
(972) 921-8819

Past President

Ernie Latter
P.O. Box 1
Mulberry, FL 33860
(863) 425-2046

Editor

Don Erlenkotter
10616 Ranch Road
Culver City, CA 90230
(310) 815-1511

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Alan Bleviss
8338 E. Edward Ave.
Scottsdale, AZ 85250
(480) 998-1039
(2013-2014)

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P.O. Box 1804
Wolfeboro, NH 03894
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(2013-2014)

Dave Snider
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Lafayette, CO 80026
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P.O. Box 235
Connoquenessing, PA 16027
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Belfast, ME 04915
(207) 930-3647
(2012-2013)

Bart Woloson
575 Hathaway Circle
Lake Forest, IL 60045
(847) 234-7057
(2012-2013)

OTHER CWTS OFFICERS

Publicity

Cindy Wibker
P.O. Box 471147
Lake Monroe, FL 32747
(407) 321-8747

Legal Counsel

A. Ronald Sirna, Jr.
703 E. Court St.
Flint, MI 48503
(810) 577-6826

Computer Liaison

Bill Luitje
2677 Wayside Dr.
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
(734) 769-7820

Publisher

(Position vacant)

Verification

Dave Snider
800 E. Simpson St.
Lafayette, CO 80026
(720) 890-0781

Book Manager

Rick Snow – Eagle Eye
P.O. Box 32891
Tucson, AZ 85751
(520) 498-4615

Auction Manager

Dan Moore
P.O. Box 125
Monroe, MI 48161
(313) 673-3573

Librarian

Don Shawhan
3324 Waldo Blvd.
Manitowoc, WI 54220
(920) 684-8423

Internet Coordinator

Ernie Latter
P.O. Box 1
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CWTS Email Contacts

Officers:

President: Scott Blickensderfer - docsblick@hotmail.com
Past President: Ernie Latter - ernster4@aol.com
Vice President: Tom Reed - jbbnr67@gmail.com
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Bill Luitje - wvluitje@gmail.com
Jud Petrie - exonumist@aol.com
Dave Snider - fdsnide@gmail.com
Bart Woloson - bartw@aol.com

Other Officers:

Auction Manager: Dan Moore - working.man@usa.net
Book Manager: Rick Snow - rick@indiancent.com
Computer Liaison: Bill Luitje - wvluitje@gmail.com
Editor: Don Erlenkotter - derlenko@anderson.ucla.edu
Internet Coordinator: Ernie Latter - ernster4@aol.com
Legal Counsel: A. Ronald Sirna, Jr. - rsirna@gmail.com
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Since the Journal is mailed by the printer with the envelopes enclosed, we apologize if you have received an envelope but have already paid your 2014 dues. Please check the mailing label on your Journal envelope. If the label says "Exp 2013" after your member number, your membership will expire at the end of 2013. If it says anything other than 2013, no payment is necessary.

We would very much appreciate payment of your 2014 dues in a timely manner. This will save the Society the added cost and effort of sending out a reminder mailing in January, and ensure that you receive the 2014 quarterly issues on time.

If you prefer, you may renew your membership by PayPal on the CWTS Web site at www.CWTSociety.com.

We look forward to having you as a member of the CWTS for another year!

2013 CWTS ELECTION RESULTS

Elected to the CWTS Board of Governors for the 2014-2015 term are Patrick Flannery, Mark Gotcha, Bill Luitje, and Jud Petrie. We congratulate them on their election. We also thank our retiring members Mark Jervis and Bart Woloson for their service.

This was a very close election. With 82 ballots cast, only four votes separated the second from the last candidate. Your vote may have been decisive here!

New CWTS Life Members

We welcome the following new CWTS Life Members:

LM220

Mark W. Melby

LM221

Michael J. Howard

NLG AWARD



NLG AWARD



SMALL CLUB PUBLICATIONS

BEST COLUMN

"SELECTED CIVIL WAR TOKENS"

DONALD ERLINKOTTER

CIVIL WAR TOKEN JOURNAL

CHICAGO, AUGUST 2013

The *Civil War Token Journal* was recognized with a "Best Column" award given by the Numismatic Literary Guild at the 2013 Chicago ANA meeting. This award was for Donald Erlenkotter's column recognizing the sesquicentennial of the issue of selected Civil War-related tokens. It is the second for this series, which has reached its sixteenth token with this issue. And there is still another year to go!

CIVIL WAR TOKEN SOCIETY

Minutes of the Chicago General Meeting

The CWTS General Meeting was held at the ANA World's Fair of Money in Chicago on August 15th at 3:00. CWTS Executive Board members present were President Scott Blickensderfer, Secretary John Ostendorf, Treasurer Susan Trask, Past President Ernie Latter, and Board of Governors members Jud Petrie and Bill Luitje. There was no CWTS Executive Board meeting.

1. President Blickensderfer called the meeting to order and welcomed all members and guests. There were approximately 25 people in attendance.
2. Dave Bowers presented his new publication *A Guide Book of Civil War Tokens*, which was released by Whitman at the ANA meeting. He shared a few stories from his early years as a Civil War token collector, including a reminiscence of how George and Melvin Fuld influenced his hobby experience.
3. Treasurer Susan Trask presented the financial report. As of August 9 the Society's bank balance was \$37,544.59, up more than \$2,000 from last year. This includes a reserve of \$12,000 for a loan received from the late Steve Tanenbaum.
4. Secretary John Ostendorf provided a report on our membership, which currently stands at a total of 745 (569 regular members, 167 life members, 3 associate members, and 6 junior members), compared to last year's 741. Membership has stabilized and is anticipated to grow with the publication of the new general guidebook to collecting CWTs by Dave Bowers, the third edition of the store card token book, and a possible revision of the patriotic token book.
5. President Blickensderfer delivered the President's report. He reported that our non-profit status has been renewed and we have a new registered agent in Washington, D.C. He also discussed an initiative to create a new CWTS website and solicited volunteers to help in this endeavor.
6. The new inductees into the CWTS Hall of Fame were announced. They are David Gladfelter (2009), Sterling Rachootin (2010), Benjamin Fauver (2011), Donald Erlenkotter (2012), and John Ostendorf (2013). Pictures of Benj Fauver and Sterling Rachootin holding their awards were shown to the attendees, and Don and John were present to receive their awards.
7. John Ostendorf provided an update on the third edition of the store card book. The book essentially is finished and is in the layout stage prior to going to publication. The biggest hurdle to date has been photographs, but the committee now has over 95% of the photos needed. Bill Luitje reported that he can convert data from Excel and Word into a publishable format by the end of the year.

8. The meeting was opened to general discussion. Most of the discussion concerned the third edition of the store card book, with questions about the pricing of the book, when the book was anticipated to be published, etc.

9. The meeting was adjourned.

John Ostendorf, Secretary



David Gladfelter receives his CWTS Hall of Fame Award.



**John Ostendorf and Don Erlenkotter, new CWTS Hall of Fame inductees,
with CWTS President Scott Blickensderfer**



**Q. David Bowers and
CWTS Treasurer Susan Trask**



**David Schenkman,
CWTS Hall of Fame member**



Benj Fauver (left) and Sterling Rachootin (right) receive their Hall of Fame Awards.

Forty Years Ago in the CWTSJ

Paul Cunningham

Jack Detwiler's "Patriotic Patter" continued with more Die-a-grams for the Turban Head Patriotic tokens. Jon Harris's "Auction Notes" highlighted a silver 53/336 at the bargain price of \$37.50! David Gladfelter and Gerald Johnson joined in an article on "The Soldiers Home Tokens." They reattributed the former PA 750G tokens to Dayton, Ohio, ascribed them to die sinker Joseph Sayre of Cincinnati, and identified them as post-war in origin (this explains the blank space left for these tokens on p. 485 of the second edition of the Fulds' *U.S. Civil War Store Cards* book). Milton Gordon presented research prepared by the Archivist of Northern Illinois University on the Ellwood storecards from DeKalb, Illinois, and Will Mumford provided historical background for the "Millions For Defence, Not One Cent For Tribute" token dies.

Thirty Years Ago The Fourth Revised Edition of the Fulds' *Patriotic Civil War Tokens* was released. Dale Cade contributed Part 5 of his "Assembling a Patriotic Type Set." In "Auction Notes," Gary Pipher highlighted a CT 60B-1b, EF (\$3,750); a 147/228, Br. Pl. unc (\$1,900); and a KS 550A-1a, EF (\$1,870). Jack Detwiler continued "The Starting Point," the second of a series, with a summary of die sinkers and their locations. Sterling Rachootin wrote a tribute to Jack Detwiler in the form of a poem, "We Salute You."

Twenty Years Ago Sterling Rachootin wrote about the firm of Fauley & Brechbill of Uniontown, Ohio and pictured both a token and two pieces of scrip from the merchant. Bill Jones presented his "CWT Mini Sets, Part 3, The Unpatriotic Civil War Tokens – Part A." The pacifist messages on many of these tokens followed a pro-Southern line. Raymond Callan researched tokens and related stock certificates for two different Wisconsin toll roads. The tokens were WI 510Z and WI 510Q. Steve Hayden compiled the "Auction Notes" for this issue. Highlights from these auctions were 509B/510Ba, EF with a hole (\$1,997) and OH 165AQ-1e, BU (\$1,128).

Ten Years Ago The death of Bryon Kanzinger, conceiver and developer of the CWTS Hall of Fame program and author of *The Civil War Token Collectors Guide*, was reported. The HoF began in 2002, and Bryon was voted into it unanimously at the end of 2003. This issue features articles by two of our most recent HoF inductees. Don Erlenkotter contributed "Who Was the Wilson of 'Wilson's Medal'?" (Col. William ("Billy") Wilson was a Civil War military figure and a somewhat controversial New York City politician.) John Ostendorf's article "Dating Mr. Sayre's Tokens" established that the Cincinnati die sinker Joseph J. Sayre didn't strike tokens until after the war.

Civil War Tokens: Reminiscing (and Looking to the Future)

Q. David Bowers

In 1958 I discovered the world of Civil War tokens through Dr. George J. Fuld, who at the time lived in Wakefield, Massachusetts and was a scientist working with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He invited me to come to his home, where he offered me many thousands of these tokens in uncirculated grade. The price was less than a dollar each. I soon put these into groups and offered them for sale through Empire Coin Company, which I co-owned with Jim Ruddy.

At the time the only reference book on such tokens was *Civil War Tokens and Tradesmen's Cards* by Dr. George Hetrich of Birdsboro, Pennsylvania, published in New York City by Julius Gutttag in 1924. Gutttag was also an enthusiastic collector of the series. The volume was long out of print. By that time I had built an extensive library of old numismatic magazines, auction catalogs, and books. In the pages of *The Numismatist* in particular there were scattered articles on the subject. In the August 1892 issue F. Green wondered why Civil War tokens were rarely seen even in large collections, and noted that their absence had always been a source of wonder. "Surely they are not without artistic beauty; their numbers are sufficient to form quite a collection in themselves, and besides they are cheap. Thus, three of the insurmountable barriers are removed," he observed. This evaluation is not much different today as you read these words, except that examples are more expensive. Still, rarity for rarity, Civil War tokens trade at fractions of the prices for such other specialties as colonial coppers, Hard Times tokens, and, of course, federal coins.

As a young dealer (having started in a small way as a high-school student in 1954) I had many collecting interests, but only a modest budget. Most of my funds went to maintaining and buying and selling inventory for my business. I was a steady advertiser in *The Numismatist* and *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, and issued my first illustrated printed catalog in 1955.

From the 1960s onward I built a modest collection of Civil War tokens selected to include issuers and dies I found to be interesting. Late in that decade Steve Tanenbaum, a numismatist in Rochester, New York, introduced himself. He was just getting into Civil War tokens and had bought a few in the Wealth of the South series. Later, with partner Richard Rossa, he formed Rossa & Tanenbaum, pre-eminent dealers in tokens of all kinds. Steve loved research, and starting in the

1970s he and I exchanged information on various dies and their history. In the 1990s I bought a large section of his personal collection when he decided to raise money in order to broaden his collecting interests. He narrowed his tokens to one each of the circulation-strike varieties and sold me nearly all of his numismatic strikes – issues in copper-nickel, white metal, nickel alloy, and silver, including many unique examples. In that era I also bought most of Cindy Grellman's collection, which was brokered through Rossa & Tanenbaum, and acquired several other specialized groups.

I created files on each and every die and, separately, each issuer of patriotic and store card tokens. Along the way I probably discovered at least a couple hundred varieties not listed in reference books, which by that time included *Patriotic Civil War Tokens* and *U.S. Civil War Store Cards*, each by George J. Fuld with the assistance of his father, Melvin. I also corresponded with members of the Civil War Token Society who were interested in research. Then came a quiet time for me from about 2005 to 2010, when I continued to buy tokens for my collection but did little additional study. That changed when I made the acquaintance of some newer researchers and jumped into the project of helping John Ostendorf, editor of the third edition of *U.S. Civil War Store Cards*, offering much technical information, photographs, descriptions of new dies, and writing the preface for that book.

As I write these words I treasure memories of those who are no longer with us, including Steve Tanenbaum, who died in 2011 in a tragic incident when a deranged criminal ran him down on a Brooklyn street. The cast of players has changed, and the writers in the *Civil War Token Journal* are mostly different from those of decades ago. Happily, research methodology is more sophisticated and exact than ever before, and the Internet has opened wide the gates to new information.

To me, Civil War tokens are as exciting as they were when I bought my first ones as a young teenager. They form a special and wonderful niche in American numismatics. When Whitman Publishing suggested that I write *A Guide Book of Civil War Tokens*, I jumped at the chance. In that book I share my enthusiasm and knowledge, with an appreciative nod to the many collectors, dealers, researchers, and other enthusiasts who have helped me. This includes many members of the Civil War Token Society, whom I gratefully credit in the book's acknowledgments.

[Adapted by permission from *A Guide Book of Civil War Tokens* by Q. David Bowers, Whitman Publishing, 2013, pp. ix-x.]

- A Guide Book of Civil War Tokens -

Q. David Bowers has written a wonderful new reference book on the patriotic and merchant store-card tokens of the American Civil War. Whether you're a newcomer to the hobby; an experienced collector; a coin dealer, auctioneer, or other professional who regularly encounters these tokens; or simply a history buff with an

interest in everyday life during the war, you'll find a wealth of education in this 448-page volume, richly illustrated and printed on high-quality paper with more than 2,000 full-color images. Order a copy for your own library, or to give to a friend or family member who enjoys American history.



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A Guide Book of Civil War Tokens by Q. David Bowers made its debut at the American Numismatic Association World's Fair of Money in Chicago on August 13, 2013. The author autographed copies at the Whitman Publishing booth and presented the book at the Civil War Token Society meeting on August 15. Bowers, widely regarded as the "Dean of American Numismatics," wrote the book with the cooperation of the CWTS, the American Numismatic Society, the Token and Medal Society, the American Numismatic Association, and other leading organizations, museums, libraries, collectors, dealers, and researchers.

The book includes more than 2,000 full-color images, plus token values in multiple grades, rarity ratings, detailed historical background, a study of how Civil War tokens were manufactured, ways to collect them, identification of unusual varieties, and information on the potential for valuable new discoveries. It covers both patriotic tokens and "store cards," and even includes a superbly illustrated appendix on encased postage stamps. Much of the information here has never been published in book form. Most dies are described in both pictures and text, although not every token variety is covered. Many recent changes in token listings have been incorporated. Dr. George Fuld contributes a reminiscence in the book in which he writes that "No book on Civil War tokens has ever been as thorough."

IN 890A (Frank Heinig & Bro. of Terre Haute, Indiana) is not a Civil War Token!

Scott Blickensderfer

As we move towards a new edition of the Fulds' *U.S. Civil War Store Cards* book, newly discovered and previously unlisted tokens are being added, towns are being reassigned to different states, and merchants are being shifted to different towns. Some previously listed tokens are being deleted as either pre- or post-Civil War in origin.

The Frank Heinig & Bro. tokens of Terre Haute, Indiana (IN 890A) are being relegated to the post-Civil War period. The IN 890A-1a token is the only one currently listed for the city, and so Terre Haute will be deleted from the roster of Civil War token issuing towns.



IN 890A obverse



IN 890A reverse

The token's obverse has an eagle in the center with the inscription FRANK HEINIG & BRO. above and TERRE HAUTE, IND. below. The reverse has the inscription UNION STEAM BAKERY / GOOD / FOR ONE / FIVE / CENT / LOAF OF BREAD.¹ This token may have been produced by the Cincinnati die sinkers Murdock and Spencer as the letter punches for the obverse are similar to those of the obverse of OH 165AU-1b, which is a token known to have been a Murdock and Spencer product. This is not certain, however. These tokens are undated, and the establishment of a date range for their issue has been a challenging exercise in dealing with incomplete and sometimes conflicting information. Murdock and Spencer took over the die sinking business of John Stanton in late 1864 or 1865, and most of their token output is believed to have been post-war.

Much useful information about Frank Heinig & Bro. has been provided by William Hamm, who compiled information about merchant issuers of Indiana Civil War tokens from city and business directories, local histories, and gazetteers.² His earliest listing for the firm is from the 1868-9 Terre Haute city directory as F. Heinig & Bro, groc flour prov. bakery, Lafayette Rd. The firm continued to be listed during the 1870s, with the 1876 directory supplying additional detail:

Frank Heinig & Bro. (F. Heinig, F. C. Heinig), bakers, nwe 4th & Tyler
Frank Heinig (F. Heinig & Bro)
Ferdinand C. Heinig (F. Heinig & Bro)

The 1878 directory provides some more information:

Frank Heinig, wholesale baker & confectioner, 130 Lafayette
F. C. Heinig & Co, bakers & wholesale confectioners, 145 Lafayette
F. Charles Heinig (F. C. Heinig & Co)

Evidently the partnership had been dissolved by 1878, and the two Heinigs had their own firms. Ferdinand Charles Heinig is listed in later directories as Charles F. Heinig.

The Heinig brothers are listed in the 1870 census for Terre Haute as living with their families in a joint household. Both were bakers:³

Heining, Frank, age 32, baker, born in Prussia, \$3,000 real estate, \$7,000
personal estate, U.S. citizen
" , Anna, age 21, keeping house, born in Austria
" , Emma, age 2, born in Indiana
Heining, Charles, age 25, baker, born in Prussia, \$3,000 real estate, \$7,000
personal estate, U.S. citizen
" , Rosa, age 25, at home, born in Indiana
" , Julia, age 1, born in Indiana

According to his obituary, Charles F. Heinig was born in Württemberg, Germany in 1845 and came to the U. S. in 1854. He settled in Hannibal, Missouri and went to Terre Haute at the end of the Civil War. He opened the first steam bakery in Vigo County. After 1877 he was employed by Hulman & Co. until 1913 when Mr. Hulman died, and then was associated with the Sparks Milling Co. for the rest of his life. He died at Terre Haute on February 3, 1934 at the age of 88 years.⁴ Most likely he was the Ferdinand C. Heinig listed as a bartender in the 1865 city directory for St. Louis, Missouri. Ferdinand C. Heinig married Rosa Grau in Vigo County on October 13, 1868.⁵

Ferdinand Charles or Charles F. Heinig hasn't been located in the 1860 census, but the 1880 census listing for him at Terre Haute fits reasonably well with the above information:⁶

Heinig, Chas., age 35, baker, born in Austria, parents born in Austria

" , Rosa, age 35, wife, keeping house, born in Ohio, parents born in Ohio

" , Julia, age 10, daughter, at school, born in Indiana

" , Geo., age 9, son, at school, born in Indiana

" , Harry, age 7, son, at school, born in Indiana

" , Charles, age 5, son, born in Indiana

" , Grace, age 1, daughter, born in Indiana

" , Gertie, age 1, daughter, born in Indiana

The 1900 census for Terre Haute reports that Charles Heinig was born in July 1845.⁷

A biographical paragraph for Charles Heinig, confectioner, Terre Haute, is provided in Beckwith's 1880 *History of Vigo and Parke Counties*.⁸ Unfortunately, this account contains a number of errors which detract from its credibility. It says that Charles "is a native of Saxony, Germany, where he was born July 4, 1834." But his obituary, the census records cited above, and a number of other records all indicate that he was born in 1845! This makes much of the description of his early life seem unlikely. More plausible is the statement that "From 1866 to 1876 he was junior member of the well known firm of Frank Heinig & Bro. They were proprietors of the Union Steam Bakery and Candy Factory, located corner Fourth and LaFayette streets." An 1874 *Atlas of Terre Haute* shows an interior view of the Frank Heinig & Bros. Steam Bakery.

Beckwith's paragraph on Fred F. Heinig, baker, Terre Haute, which is given on p. 308, appears to be more accurate. It states that he was born in Prussia in 1838 and came to the U. S. at the age of 15. When the Civil War began he was at Hannibal, Missouri where he learned the trade of baker. He first joined the home guards at Hannibal and then served successively in the 22nd and 10th Regts. Missouri Volunteer Infantry until he was discharged late in 1864. He received a pension for his service (file IC 557,576) and is identified in the file as Frederick F. Heinig alias Franklin Heinig. It appears, then, that his full name was Frederick Franklin Heinig.

Beckwith reports that Fred F. Heinig became a resident of Terre Haute in 1866 and at once engaged in the baker's business. At first he began alone, but soon took his brother Charles as a partner in the business. "They remained together about ten years, and built up the large steam bakery and candy manufactory corner of Fourth and Lafayette streets. Being too liberal in trusting their friends, they in 1876 became bankrupt . . ." This account of the firm of Frank Heinig & Bro. corresponds reasonably well to the directory information.

Frank Heinig married Anna Woidel in Vigo County on November 4, 1866, and Fannie McCampbell in Parke County on September 22, 1875.⁹ He hasn't been located in the 1860 census, but the 1880 census listing for him at Terre Haute is consistent with the information provided here:¹⁰

Heinig, Frank, age 43, baker, born in Leipzig, Germany, parents born in Prussia
 " , Fannie, age 38, wife, keeping house, born in Indiana
 " , Emma, age 12, daughter, at school, born in Indiana
 " , Frank, age 10, son, at school, born in Indiana
 " , Herman, age 7, son, at school, born in Indiana
 " , Otto, age 3, son, born in Indiana
 " , Laura, age 1, daughter, born in Indiana

After a brief partnership with Daniel Voeltzel, Frank F. became a salesman for Mewhinney & Harrison, confectioners and dealers in fruits. According to his obituary, he worked for the A. B. Mewhinney Co. for more than 35 years. Frederick F. Heinig died at Terre Haute on January 8, 1925 at the age of 87 years.¹¹

The first member of the family to come to Terra Haute seems to have been Frederick August Heinig. Family sources report that he was the father of Frederick Franklin and Ferdinand Charles. According to his obituary, he arrived at Terre Haute in 1862.¹² Frederick A. Heinig married Anna M. Hugel in Vigo County on October 11, 1863; presumably she was his second wife. He is listed in the 1864 Terre Haute city directory as Fred A. Heinig, a millwright. According to the 1870 census for Terre Haute, in which he is listed as August Heining, he had a son, George L., born in Missouri in about 1867:¹³

Heining, August, age 57, carpenter, born in Saxony, \$1,000 real estate, \$7,000 personal estate, U.S. citizen
 " , Ann M., age 34, keeping house, born in Switzerland
 " , George L., age 3, born in Missouri

In 1880 he is listed in the census at Terre Haute as F. A. Henig, a grocer:¹⁴

Henig, F. A., age 68, grocer, born in Saxony, parents born in Saxony
 " , A. M., age 43, wife, keeping house, born in Switzerland, parents born in Switzerland
 " , Rosa, age 4, daughter, born in Indiana
 " , Lesley, age 6 months, son, born in Indiana

Frederick A. Heinig is listed in the 1887 city directory for Terre Haute as a grocer, and the 1889 and 1890 directories list Anna M. Heinig (wid. Frederick A.). He died in 1889 at the age of 80 years, and his widow Anna M. died in 1891.¹⁵

This evidence makes a convincing case that the Heinig brothers didn't move to Terre Haute before 1865, and that the period of 1866 to 1876 for the existence of the Frank Heinig & Bro. firm is accurate. No advertisements for the bakery were found in the Terre Haute newspaper *Daily Wabash Express* from September 1863 through April 1864. Other than the local newspapers, there was no reliable way for a merchant to advertise, and so it is highly unlikely that the Heinigs would have

missed this opportunity. Based on these research findings and in the absence of mitigating evidence, IN 890A-1a is not a Civil War token.

Unfortunately, guess who has the Fuld plate token for the now-dethroned IN 890A-1a listing?

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank John Ostendorf, Don Erlenkotter, and Rose (Heinig) Gullifor for their valuable contributions, and David Lewis of the Vigo County Public Library for providing information.

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Treasury Department
Jan. 29, 1861

Tell Lieut. Caldwell to arrest
Capt. Freshwood, assume command
of the cutter and obey the order of game
through you. If Capt. Freshwood
after arrest undertakes to interfere
with the command of the cutter, tell
Lieut. Caldwell to consider him
as a mutineer & treat him accord-
ingly. If any one attempts to haul
down the American flag, shoot
him on the spot. -

John A. Dix
Secretary of the Treasury.

Gen. Dix's dispatch of January 29, 1861

1863 – DIX: “Shoot Him on the Spot”

Donald Erlenkotter

A number of the most popular patriotic Civil War tokens show an American flag on the obverse with the year 1863 below and the inscription THE FLAG OF OUR UNION circling around the flag. The reverse has the name DIX in the center, with an inscription around the border that states IF ANYBODY ATTEMPTS TO TEAR IT DOWN followed by its completion SHOOT HIM / ON THE SPOT in the interior encircling DIX. This is the epitome of a patriotic token since it invokes both the Union and its symbol, the flag, accompanied by a dramatic patriotic message on the reverse. Although the event that led to these tokens occurred early in 1861, they weren't issued until 1863 and so this year we recognize their sesquicentennial.



Patriotic Die 208



Patriotic Die 410

One of the varieties of these tokens is illustrated above. The obverse is patriotic die 208, and the reverse is die 410.¹ These tokens probably are the ones mentioned most frequently by visitors to the CWTS table at the annual ANA summer meetings. The word DIX is a prominent feature in the center of the reverse, and this is confusing to many new Civil War token collectors. One question often asked is if DIX, which is the French word for ten, indicates the denomination of the token.

The story behind these tokens began with the appointment of Gen. John A. Dix as Secretary of the Treasury on January 15, 1861, in the waning months of the Buchanan administration. South Carolina had seceded from the Union on December 20. Five more Southern states seceded in January, and the Confederate States of America was formed on February 4. Forts, arsenals, and revenue cutters in the Southern states were being seized by the local authorities. Under President

Buchanan, the government had taken no action to prevent this. One revenue cutter, the *McClelland*, was berthed in New Orleans. Dix received a dispatch on January 29 advising him that Captain Breshwood, in command of the *McClelland*, refused to obey his orders to bring the ship north. He immediately ordered the arrest of Breshwood, who was to be considered as a mutineer if he interfered with the command of the cutter. Dix's letter concluded with the directive that "If anyone attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." A facsimile of Dix's written order appears in the first volume of our *Journal*, and we have reproduced it here.²

The order received wide publicity and contributed one of the most popular sayings of the times, as demonstrated by its widespread use on these Civil War tokens in a slightly modified form. It even became the inspiration for a song by William Ross Wallace with the title "Shoot Him on the Spot." Ironically, however, it was never delivered because the telegram was intercepted and turned over to Confederate authorities. Thus it had absolutely no effect on the situation in New Orleans. The U.S. flags were lowered from the *McClelland* and another revenue cutter there, which were taken over as property of the Confederacy.³



Patriotic die 410



Patriotic die 414

These tokens were struck with nine obverse and ten reverse die varieties, with 23 different die pairs used. Perhaps the most popular are those with reverse die 414, which contains the spelling error SHOOT HIM ON THE SPOOT. One wonders about the state of mind of the die cutter when he punched in the word SHOOT and then inserted an extra O in the last word, SPOT!

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2. Fuld, George and Melvin, "DIX Civil War Tokens of 1863," *Journal of the Civil War Token Society*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Winter 1967), pp. 13-15.
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FRED A. PLUM AND HIS ONE CENT HARD RUBBER CIVIL WAR TOKENS (NY 890C)

Donald Erlenkotter

During the Civil War, Fred A. Plum distributed rubber goods through his Goodyear India Rubber Depot in Troy, New York. For his business, he issued two varieties of a one-cent token made from hard rubber. These tokens are listed by the Fuld's as NY 890C.¹ Plum's tokens appear just before the token from W. E. Hagan (NY 890D), which suggests that they were listed alphabetically by the business's name, Goodyear India Rubber Depot, rather than by Plum's name.



NY 890C-1 reverse



NY 890C obverse



NY 890C-2 reverse

The Fuld's include just three hard rubber Civil War tokens in their book: NY 890C, from Fred A. Plum; NY 890D, as noted above from W. E. Hagan; and NY 630BP, from Samuel H. Scripture of New York City.² Plum's token is the only one with a value of one cent; Hagan's has a value of five cents and Scripture's is good for four cents. In 2010 George Fuld wrote again about hard rubber store cards and reiterated his view that these three tokens are the only ones that qualify as Civil War tokens by having actually circulated as money.³

Fred A. Plum was born in Troy on July 17, 1842, the son of David B. and Leonora (Whittaker) Plum.⁴ David B. Plum was associated with his brother Elias in the leather business at Troy for many years until he died on July 15, 1851.⁵ Fred's mother had died in 1843, and so this left him as an orphan. The 1850 census for Troy shows him living with his father and stepmother.⁶ Fred was educated in the public schools of Troy and at the Troy Academy, and graduated from Essex Seminary, Essex, Conn. in 1859.

Fred then became employed as a bookkeeper for his uncle, Oliver A. Arnold, who was in the coal trade. By 1862 he was engaged in the retail rubber goods business at 190 River Street, Troy, which he continued until 1864 or 1865.

GOODYEAR INDIA RUBBER DEPOT.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
FRED. A. PLUM,
DEALER IN
RUBBER GOODS
Of every description.
INDIA RUBBER BELTING,
STEAM PACKING HOSE,
Jackets of all sizes, Toys, Combs, Brushes, Hair Pins, Canes,
Pipes, Tobacco Wallets, Cigar Cases, Spittoons,
Foot Balls, Buttons, &c., &c.
INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND OVER SHOES,
RUBBER JEWELRY
ENAMELED, AND RUBBER CLOTHS, DRUGGISTS'
ARTICLES, &c., &c.
GOODYEAR INDIA RUBBER DEPOT,
No. 190 River Street, Troy, N. Y.,
NEAR CORNER OF STATE.

GOODYEAR INDIA RUBBER DEPOT.

Advertisement for Plum’s business, 1862 Troy city directory

This was an impressive undertaking for a young man just 20 years old.

According to the Rensselaer County histories, Plum issued money made of India rubber to the amount of 65,000 pieces during the War of the Rebellion. None of these was ever offered for redemption, the presumption being that they were retained by the holders as historic relics or souvenirs.⁷ Each of the two varieties of Plum’s tokens is listed by the Fulds as of rarity R6, which implies that from 21 to 75 examples exist today. This corresponds to a survival rate of no more than 0.25%, which is considerably less than the survival rate of about 5.25% estimated for Civil War tokens in general.⁸ Perhaps the hard rubber tokens deteriorated more rapidly than metallic ones, or were less popular with collectors.

Fred A. Plum is listed in the 1867 Troy city directory as an insurance and real estate agent at One Washington Place in Troy. In about 1873 he accepted a position with the New Jersey Car Spring & Rubber Co. of Jersey City, and was in charge of the sales of that company in New York and Pennsylvania for nearly thirty years. He was prominent in a number of Masonic and other fraternal groups in Troy, and was a past master of Mount Zion Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.



Fred A. Plum married Mary S. Fowler of Albany on May 10, 1864. They had a daughter, Leonora B., and a son, David Banks. Mr. Plum died on July 20, 1909.

NOTES

1. Fuld, George and Melvin, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards, Second Edition*, Quaterman Publications, Lawrence, MA, 1975, p. 290.
2. Erlenkotter, Donald, "Samuel H. Scripture (NY 630BP) of New York City and Brooklyn," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 45, No. 1 (Spring 2011), pp. 21-24.
3. Fuld, George J., "The Case for Hard Rubber Civil War Cents," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 44, No. 3 (Fall 2010), pp. 6-8.
4. Hayner, Rutherford, *Troy and Rensselaer County, New York: A History*, Lewis Historical Publishing Co., New York and Chicago, 1925, pp. 31-33.
5. Anderson, George Baker, *Landmarks of Rensselaer County, New York*, D. Mason & Co., Syracuse, NY, 1897, pp. 368 (facing), 617-618.
6. 1850 U.S. Federal Census, Ward 3, Troy, Rensselaer County, NY [p. 112, family #1634].
7. Anderson, op. cit., p. 618; Hayner, op. cit., p. 32.
8. Erlenkotter, Donald, "Civil War Token Survival Rates," *The Civil War Token Journal*, Vol. 47, No. 3 (Fall 2013), pp. 21-26.

In Memoriam

Dr. George J. Fuld died on October 19, 2013 in Baltimore City, Maryland at the age of 80 years. George, with his father Melvin, brought the collecting of Civil War tokens into the modern age, beginning with the publication of "Patriotic Civil War Tokens" in *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* in 1958-59, followed by its publication in book form by Whitman Publishing in 1960. Under the Civil War Token Society, it is now in a 2005 Fifth Revised Edition. Their book *A Guide to Civil War Store Card Tokens* was published in 1962, also by Whitman. This was expanded in 1972 into the book *U.S. Civil War Store Cards*, with a second edition in 1975.

George became CWTS charter member #8 in March 1967. He received a special service award from the Society in 1980, and was awarded honorary membership status in 1985. He was the first inductee into the CWTS Hall of Fame when it was established in 2002. George was also the founding president of TAMS during 1960-1962 and the first editor of the *TAMS Journal* during the same period. Among his other awards, he received the ANA Medal of Merit in 1961 and a Lifetime Achievement Award from the ANA in 2002. He was inducted into the ANA's Numismatic Hall of Fame in 2008. The Numismatic Bibliomania Society recognized him in 1993 with its Armand Champa Award, and in 2004 he received the Carl Carlson Award from the Medal Collectors of America.

The Spring 2014 issue of the *Journal* will be dedicated to the memory of Dr. Fuld. Please send any statements that you would like to have included in this issue to the Editor.

David Charles Vogan of Overland Park, Kansas passed away on October 23, 2013 at the age of 76. After a career in accounting and finance, he retired in 1997 and began collecting Civil War tokens. The following year he joined the CWTS. Dave was first elected to the CWTS Board of Governors in 2001 and served for five terms. He then was elected as Vice President of the Society for 2011-2012. Until just recently he had been the chairman of our Literary Awards Committee.

Eric J. von Klinger of Waynesville, Ohio died on August 22, 2013 at the age of 66. He was a former staff writer for *Coin World* and contributed the "Collectors' Clearinghouse" and "Readers Ask" columns when he was on the staff there from 2002 to 2008. Earlier he had been an associate editor for *Numismatic News* and a writer for *Coins* magazine. Eric was a charter subscriber to *Coin World* in 1960. His interests encompassed nearly every area of United States coins, early American coppers and tokens, and also world coins. He joined the CWTS in 1977, and served this year on our Literary Awards Committee.

CWTS MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

David Schenkman received the ANA's Farran Zerbe Memorial Award for Distinguished Service at the World's Fair of Money in Chicago in August. Dave was the editor of the *Journal of the Civil War Token Society* from 1975 to 1980, and served as vice president of the CWTS in 1979-80 and president in 1981-82. He was inducted into the CWTS Hall of Fame in 2004. Last year we reported that he had received the ANA's Lifetime Achievement Award.

Dave also received second-place honors for the Wayte and Olga Raymond Memorial Literary Award in recognition of his article "The Numismatic Legacy of S. D. Childs," which appeared in *The Numismatist* in October 2012. This article presents extensive research on the Chicago engraver and die sinker who was the main producer there of Civil War tokens. It was reprinted in the 2013 *Show Guide for the World's Fair of Money*. Also appearing in the *Show Guide* is Dave's paper "City in Flames," which explores the myths and numismatic items connected with the Great Chicago Fire of 1871.

Q. David Bowers received the Heath Literary Award for his article "Era of Secrecy," which appeared in *The Numismatist* in March 2012. This award is given annually to the best article published in the magazine. The paper focuses on the U. S. Mint's practice of striking special coins for collectors in the late 1800s.

Debbie Williams of Austin, Texas is President of the Texas Numismatic Association (TNA). She was inducted into the TNA's Hall of Fame in 2012 and is a recipient of the club's Outstanding Service Award. In 2005 she received the ANA's Outstanding District Delegate Award.

Roy Iwata of Seal Beach, California was recognized by the ANA in their "Numismatic Points of Light" program, which honors dedicated individuals who influence the coin-collecting community at the local club level.

CIVIL WAR EDUCATIONAL FORUM

Held by Central States Numismatic Society

Dates: Friday, April 25 (10 am-3 pm); Saturday, April 26 (10 am-1 pm)

Place: Schaumburg Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center

1551 North Thoreau Drive, Schaumburg, Illinois 60173

Free public admission & free hotel guest and visitor parking

For further information, visit the Web site at www.centralstates.info

CWTS VERIFICATION SERVICE

NOTICE OF POLICY

The following policy and terms will be observed by the Society's Verification Service. Please read carefully before submitting specimens to the Verification Officer.

1. Verification is performed at a charge of \$6 per token plus the cost of any insurance and/or registered mail required. If no insurance is requested, each token will be valued at a maximum of \$10 in the event of loss.
2. The purpose of the Verification Service is to identify and attribute tokens belonging to or being offered to CWTS members that appear to be new varieties of Civil War tokens, such as those of unlisted issuers and new die varieties or die combinations or metal types or overstrikes for inclusion in future editions of the patriotic and storecard catalogs. The Service does not identify and attribute tokens that can be readily identified by consulting the catalogs. The Verification Officer at his/her discretion may decline to examine tokens that are identifiable from the catalogs.
3. No more than four specimens in one package will be accepted by the Service without prior correspondence with the Verification Officer.
4. For return to the submitter, all specimens will be insured for a minimum value of \$10 per token. The submitter has the option of requesting and paying for insurance and/or registered mail if a higher value is declared. The CWTS cannot be responsible for insurance above the minimum without submission of this value.
5. All specimens must be submitted in 2 x 2 vinyl or Mylar flips. The Service cannot be responsible for specimens in special holders or cardboard, stapled holders. (This requirement will protect against possible damage during removal.) Specimens will usually be removed from the holder by the Service. Most will have a specific gravity determination. This requires submerging the token in water.
6. Unless permission is specifically denied on the request form, the Service may do a touchstone test on the edge of the token. This will usually be done to differentiate copper, brass, and copper-nickel.
7. The submitter should state the specific information or question to be answered regarding the specimen.
8. The Verification Service will not assign a rarity or value to any new find. A copy of the new find certificate will be submitted to the editor of the storecard catalog and/or the editor of the patriotic catalog. The assignment of rarity can be done more accurately by the cataloguing staff.
9. All specimens must be accompanied by a properly filled-in request form, copies of which are available in this and previous Journal editions.
10. Six weeks must be allowed for the return of specimens.

CWTS VERIFICATION SERVICE

The CWTS provides a verification service for its members. If you would like an independent opinion regarding a Civil War Token, submit the token with the following form (one for each token) to:

CWTS Verification Service

Dave Snider

800 East Simpson Street

Lafayette, CO 80026-2389

(You may copy this form)

Request for Verification

Name _____
(Last) (First)

Address _____

CWTS Member Yes ____ No ____

Token Attribution (FULD numbers and metal) _____

Owner's Value _____

From Whom Acquired _____

Specific Opinion Request (e.g. genuine? attribution? planchet metal? error?)

PERMISSION FOR A TOUCHSTONE TEST TO BE PERFORMED
IS ____ IS NOT ____ GRANTED.

I understand and acknowledge that any opinion rendered by the CWTS Verification Service on the authenticity or condition of the item submitted herewith represents a considered judgment by the examiners. Verification, however, neither constitutes a guarantee that the item is genuine nor guarantees that others will not reach different conclusions. The item will be examined with available nondestructive techniques and will be judged by examiners based upon information available to them, but no warranties are expressed or implied from any opinion rendered in consequence of the application.

Date _____

Signature _____

LOUIS G. KAUFMAN
CIVIL WAR TOKEN AUCTION

Thursday, January 16 - 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Kimberly Room, Lot Viewing
Friday January 17 - 9 a.m. to 7/8 p.m. Kimberly Room, Lot Viewing
Saturday January 18 - 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Neenah Room, Louis G. Kaufman Collection
Auction: Civil War Tokens, Ancient Coins, Medieval Coins, Modern World Coins,
Currency and Other Numismatic Items



Now, for the first time in thirty-five years, more of the Kaufman Collection will be made available to today's collectors, at public auction. Krueger & Krueger, LLC of Iola, Wisconsin has been commissioned by the Louis G. Kaufman Endowment Fund of Marquette, MI to auction nearly 900 Civil War Tokens, hundreds of Ancient, Medieval and older World Coins plus Fractional, Obsolete, CSA and Large Size currency from the Kaufman Collection. Join us for this historic event!



For online bidding instructions:
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Preview Event; Register on Proxibid
to prebid or bid live, online; go to
Print Catalog above lot 0001 for
copy of auction.



LOT 0015
Fuld No. 150AG-5a; R9
Chicago, Illinois



LOT 0019
Fuld No. 165A-1b; R9
Chicago, Illinois



LOT 0031
Fuld No. 520A-1a; R9
Lodi, Illinois



LOT 0054
Fuld No. 500B-1a; R7
Centerville, Indiana



LOT 0092
Fuld No. 903A-1a; R9
Logansport, Indiana



LOT 0130
Fuld No. 560A-1a; R7
Lansing, Iowa



LOT 0133
Fuld No. 550A-1a; R7
Leavenworth, Kansas



LOT 0136
Fuld No. 225Q-2a; R8
Louisville, Kentucky
Struck over Seated Dime



LOT 0260
Fuld No. 595A-1a; R9
Maple Rapids, Michigan



LOT 0291
Fuld No. 555C-1a; R10
Newark, New Jersey
Flip over double strike



LOT 0648
Fuld No. 895A-3e; R10
Urbana, Ohio Reeded Edge



LOT 0684a
Fuld No. 320a; R9
Zinc plated
Easton, Pennsylvania

TERMS: Cash, bankable check, Mastercard/Visa with fee; Wisconsin sales tax of 5.5% unless you have a valid tax exemption certificate from any state. 17.5% buyer's premium.



LOT 0688
Fuld No. 535A-3a; R10
Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania



LOT 0714
Fuld No. 220A-3a; R9
Glen Easton, West Virginia



LOT 0717
Fuld No. 890G-1a; R9
Wheeling, West Virginia



LOT 0720
Fuld No. 50A-1a; R7
Barton, Wisconsin



LOT 0735
Fuld No. 250D-1a; R10 Unlisted Brass
Green Bay, Wisconsin



LOT 0792
Fuld No. 720A-1a; R10 Unlisted Brass
Watertown, Wisconsin



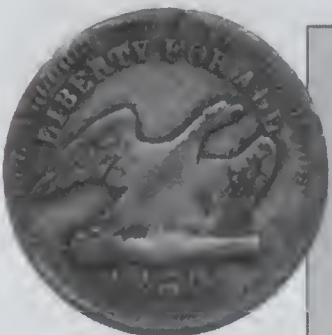
LOT 0812
Fuld No. 830BN-1do; R9
Struck over copper-nickel cent
New York, New York



LOT 0829
Fuld No. 7/7; R9
Patriotic



LOT 0833
Fuld No. 76/444a; R9
Unlisted Combination
Patriotic



LOT 0839
Fuld No. 127/160; R9
Patriotic

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LOT 0869
Miller No. M506A; R10
Unlisted White Metal
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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Civil War Token Society

Auction #156

Terms of Sale – Read Carefully

Closing Date January 15, 2014

1. Send bids to: Dan Moore, P.O. Box 125, Monroe, MI 48161 or email with subject **CWTS Auction** to working.man@usa.net
2. Please include your email address, if available, with your bids for notifications.
3. **Please include your mailing address and your phone number with all bids, regardless of bidding method.**
4. Members have attributed all tokens. Lots incorrectly attributed or described may be returned within seven days of receipt of lots. The reasons for return must accompany the lots.
5. Bids are to be made by lot number only. Earliest postmark or email date/time will decide tie bids.
6. Bids will be accepted with postmark or email date/time as late as the auction closing date.
7. Bids of more than \$10.00 will be reduced to 10% over the second highest bidder or to 50% of the bid, whichever is larger. Bids of \$10.00 or less will not be reduced.
8. Terms are cash. Lots will be sent via U. S. Mail unless otherwise requested. Bidders will pay postage and insurance. Payment is due and payable upon receipt of billing. Please make checks payable to either **Dan Moore** or **CWTS**.
9. The Auction Manager reserves the right to withdraw any lot or to reject any bid considered to be unreasonable.
10. All tokens are copper unless otherwise specified.
11. Most copper CWTs resemble circulated cents in color. Therefore the use of the adjective “dark” will denote a color “darker” than customary. Use of the term “darkening” will denote an early stage of the coloration process.
12. Abbreviations used are SCM (Single Card Merchant) and SMT (Single Merchant Town).
13. A double grade on a lot (XF/VF) denotes obverse/reverse grading.
14. Listings are per FULD: *U.S. Civil War Store Cards* or *Patriotic Civil War Tokens*.
15. Selected lots marked with *****PIX***** will have pictures posted on the CWTS Web site at: www.CWTSociety.com/auctionpix.html
16. Please observe a minimum bid of **\$5.00** per lot unless otherwise indicated in parentheses () following the lot description. This is a general minimum for the auction and does not imply the value of any lot in the auction.
17. Unless otherwise noted, each auction closes on the 25th of the month that the Journal is published (March, June, September, and December). Please bid responsibly.
18. Prices realized will be available after the close of the auction and will be sent FREE to all bidders. Others requesting a prices realized list, please send an e-mail with subject **CWTS Auction Prices Realized** to working.man@usa.net. For a printed copy of the list, please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope (SASE) with your request to Dan Moore, P.O. Box 125, Monroe, MI 48161.

Connecticut

1. 35B-1a, Bridgeport, R3, VF, small obverse green spot, worn reverse letters, minor verdigris

Illinois

2. 150AY-1a, Chicago, R2, AU50BN NGC, brown, some minor verdigris
3. 200A-1a, De Kalb, R5, VF, Baker-533, a couple of scratches & dings, obverse spot

Indiana

4. 370A-3a, Hagerstown, R8, VF+, SMT, nice color, a couple of dings & some verdigris each side

Massachusetts

5. 115D-2b, Boston, R8, VF, Brass, good color, numerous heavy intentional scratches & flattened rim areas both sides ****PIX***
(Minimum bid \$325.00)

Michigan

6. 25A-1a, Albion, R3, XF, good color, couple marks, couple spots, minor verdigris
7. 85B-1a, Brighton, R5, F+, good color, some nicks & verdigris
8. 225N-1a, Detroit, R2, XF, a couple of nicks & dings, colorful but not sure if it's natural
9. 450G-2a, Hillsdale, R4, AU, nice color, minor verdigris
10. 700E-2a, Niles, R6, MS61BN NGC, nice color & luster, a couple of reverse spots
11. 770A-2a, Pontiac, R3, AU58BN NGC, nice color, no problems
12. 770B-1b, Pontiac, R4, UNC, Brass, mostly bright, good luster, a few tiny spots

New Jersey

13. 555A-8a, Newark, R3, F, good color, some verdigris, marks as to be expected
14. 885A-1b, Trenton, R3, UNC, Brass, lustrous, consignor says conserved by NCS, widely varying colors both sides, obverse rim nicks
(Minimum bid \$20.00)

15. 885A-2b, Trenton, R3, AU, Brass, some luster, a couple of verdigris spots, some scratches
(Minimum bid \$20.00)

New York

16. 10B-1a, Albany, R3, XF, brassy color, numerous nicks & dings, a couple of small spots
(Minimum bid \$30.00)
17. 10F-1a, Albany, R3, AU58BN NGC, nice color, no problems
18. 10F-1a, Albany, R3, XF+, a few marks, a couple of spots
19. 95A-2a, Brooklyn, R2, UNC, brown, some dark areas on reverse
20. 105B-1a, Buffalo, R3, UNC, touches of red, reverse die a bit rusty
21. 140A-2a, Cohoes, R1, XF, SMT, nice color, few nicks
22. 630D-1a, New York, R2, XF+, nice color, touches of mint red within design
23. 630H-1a, New York, R1, UNC, touches of mint red
24. 630K-1a, New York, R3, UNC, Washington reverse, nice mint red highlights, a few small marks
25. 630M-13a, New York, R3, AU, nice color, a few marks
26. 630N-4a, New York, R2, R/B UNC, lots of red, nice luster, a few marks
27. 630AE-1a, New York, R2, UNC details, 21mm planchet, mint luster but looks cleaned, dark stains on both sides (Minimum bid \$20.00)
28. 630AP-11a, New York, R4, UNC, nice mint red highlights
29. 630AP-14a, New York, R1, R/B UNC, lots of red, nice luster, a few marks
30. 630AR-1a, New York, R2, AU55BN NGC, nice color, no problems
31. 630AU-1a, New York, R2, UNC, nice red highlights, couple small dark spots
32. 630BI-1a, New York, R2, AU, die break from K to R, a few nicks, a couple of reverse spots
33. 630BI-2a, New York, R2, UNC, nice mint red highlights, flashy luster

34. 630BK-1a, New York, R1, XF details, severe rim damage, a couple of spots
35. 630BM-1a, New York, R1, UNC, a couple of touches of red within design, die cracks each side
36. 630BM-1a, New York, R1, AU50BN NGC, 24mm planchet, good color, some scratches on each side (Minimum bid \$20.00)
37. 630BX-1g, New York, R2, AU, Lead, nice even color
38. 630BY-1a, New York, R3, XF, numerous little nicks & dings
39. 630CC-4a, New York, R2, UNC, lots of mint red, typical weak strike
40. 630CH-3a, New York, R7, UNC, touches of mint red, tiny spot on pig's rear
41. 695A-1a, Oswego, R6, UNC, nice color, lots of luster ***PIX*** (Minimum bid \$95.00)
42. 890E-7b, Troy, R4, AU58 NGC, Brass, nice color, couple nicks, couple spots, reverse planchet crack (Minimum bid \$20.00)
43. 905C-1a, Utica, R3, XF+, touches of mint red, minor verdigris

Ohio

44. 165BJ-5a, Cincinnati, R3, UNC, good color, few nicks
45. 165CN-1a, Cincinnati, R2, MS62BN NGC, nice color, some tiny obverse spots
46. 165DB-1a, Cincinnati, R2, UNC, struck with rusty cracked dies, reverse scratch, small clip
47. 165FA-2a, Cincinnati, R3, UNC, nice red highlights, few nicks (Minimum bid \$50.00)
48. 175J-2a, Cleveland, R3, AU, die polish lines, some mint red
49. 200D-1a, Columbus, R2, VF, good color, few scratches, minor verdigris
50. 830C-6b, Springfield, R7, VF, Brass, darkening, significant verdigris
51. 975D-1a, Wooster, R3, VF, weak strike, some marks, minor verdigris

Pennsylvania

52. 967A-1b, West Greenville, R3, AU, SMT, SCM, Brass, nice even color (Minimum bid \$40.00)

Rhode Island

53. 700E-2b, Providence, R3, F, Brass, very uneven color, many dark areas, some nicks

Wisconsin

54. 50A-1a, Barton, R7, XF, SMT, SCM, nice color, few marks, tiny touch of verdigris ***PIX*** (Minimum bid \$275.00)
55. 70A-1a, Beloit, R8, VF, SMT, SCM, nice color, few marks, minor verdigris ***PIX*** (Minimum bid \$225.00)
56. 120D-3a, Columbus, R8, VF+, nice color, tiny clip, a couple of nicks, minor verdigris
57. 120D-4a, Columbus, R8, F+, good color, some nicks, some verdigris
58. 185A-2a, East Troy, R5, VF+, mixed color, some verdigris
59. 190A-1a, Edgerton, R4, UNC, SMT, SCM, lots of mint red – may grade R/B, obverse looks hairlined ***PIX*** (Minimum bid \$145.00)
60. 220B-1a, Fond Du Lac, R6, VF++, good color, a few nicks, minor verdigris
61. 220E-2a, Fond Du Lac, R5, VF, a couple of dark spots, some nicks, some verdigris
62. 220G-1a, Fond Du Lac, R6, VF, SCM, starting to darken, a few marks on each side
63. 220H-1a, Fond Du Lac, R2, XF, SCM, mostly brown, reverse may have old light cleaning, a few nicks, some verdigris
64. 220J-2a, Fond Du Lac, R6, VF++, good color, a few nicks on each side
65. 220K-1a, Fond Du Lac, R5, UNC, lots of mint red – may grade R/B, a few nicks ***PIX*** (Minimum bid \$200.00)
66. 220L-2a, Fond Du Lac, R5, XF, good color, a few marks, minor verdigris
67. 250A-1a, Green Bay, R3, XF, uneven reverse color, a few nicks, minor verdigris
68. 250B-1a, Green Bay, R6, UNC, lots of mint red, darker lettering, a couple of small spots

69. 250C-1a, Green Bay, R5, VF, little darker, number of significant scratches and dings
70. 250E-1a, Green Bay, R7, AU-58, SMT, SCM, very close to UNC, couple nicks, couple spots, minor verdigris ***PIX***
(Minimum bid \$280.00)
71. 250F-1a, Green Bay, R2, VF, good color, a few marks on each side, minor verdigris
72. 300A-1a, Janesville, R4, AU, nice color, touches of mint red, one large & one small clip, few nicks
PIX
73. 300D-3a, Janesville, R5, XF, starting to darken, a few nicks, very minor verdigris
74. 310A-1a, Jefferson, R6, VF, SCM, good color, a few marks on each side, some verdigris
75. 310C-1a, Jefferson, R4, F, SCM, darkening, few scratches each side, verdigris
76. 310D-1a, Jefferson, R6, XF+, SCM, nice color, a few scratches, minor verdigris
77. 330B-4a, Kenosha, R7, VF, good color, two scratches on face, some verdigris
78. 330C-1a, Kenosha, R4, VF+, SCM, good color, uneven strike, a few marks on each side, some verdigris
79. 340A-1a, Kilbourn City, R7, VF, SCM, good color, several dings, minor verdigris
80. 410B-1a, Madison, R3, VF, a few nicks, some verdigris
81. 410D-1a, Madison, R4, VF+, SCM, darker brown color, a few nicks on each side, minor verdigris
82. 410E-1a, Madison, R2, VF, SCM, starting to darken, large die crack all the way across obverse, a few nicks on each side, minor verdigris
83. 410F-1a, Madison, R4, F, nice color, several scratches, some verdigris
84. 410H-1a, Madison, R4, VF+, SCM, good color, small clip, a few nicks, minor verdigris
85. 410I-1a, Madison, R3, VF, SCM, good color, few nicks, some verdigris
86. 410J-1a, Madison, R3, VF++, nice color, few nicks, some verdigris
87. 410L-1a, Madison, R6, VF+, good color, few nicks, some verdigris
88. 420A-4a, Manitowoc, R4, AU+, brown with a reddish tint, a few marks on each side, minor verdigris
89. 435B-1a, Marshall, R5, VF, SCM, starting to darken, a few marks
90. 520A-1a, Neenah, R4, XF, SCM, a small clip, good color, a few nicks, minor verdigris
91. 520B-1a, Neenah, R3, VF+, SCM, darkening, a few dings
92. 540A-1a, New Lisbon, R8, XF details, SCM, good color, a small rim ding, slightly bent, minor verdigris
93. 600A-1a, Oconto Co., R4, VF, SMT, good color, a few marks, some verdigris
94. 620A-1a, Oshkosh, R6, VF+, SCM, good color, a few marks, reverse spot, some verdigris
95. 620E-1a, Oshkosh, R3, UNC, SCM, lots of mint red, a few marks
(Minimum bid \$75.00)
96. 620H-1a, Oshkosh, R3, UNC, touches of red, some nicks & dings
(Minimum bid \$80.00)
97. 620H-1a, Oshkosh, R3, F, darkening, corroded, verdigris
98. 620J-1a, Oshkosh, R3, VF+, SCM, good color, a few dings
99. 620L-3a, Oshkosh, R5, VF, starting to darken, a few nicks
100. 620M-3a, Oshkosh, R5, VF+, darkening, rough surfaces, a few dings
101. 620P-2a, Oshkosh, R6, VF, good color, a few nicks, some verdigris
102. 660A-1a, Portage City, R7, F+, SMT, SCM, nice color, a few nicks, a few spots, minor verdigris
103. 700B-1a, Racine, R7, F, starting to darken, a few marks, some verdigris
104. 700C-2a, Racine, R7, XF, good color, a few marks, some verdigris
105. 700F-1a, Racine, R3, XF45BN NGC, a couple of nicks & dings, greenish hue
106. 700G-2a, Racine, R5, VF, mostly brown, a few marks, some verdigris

107. 770A-1a, Sauk City, R3, VF, SMT, several dings on each side, some verdigris
108. 860B-1a, Stoughton, R6, VF+, SCM, some nicks on each side
109. 860C-1a, Stoughton, R3, VF, SCM, good color, some nicks on each side
110. 890B-1a, Tomah, R3, XF, SCM, very small clip, starting to darken, couple rim marks each side
111. 915A-2a, Waterloo, R4, XF, SMT, nice color, long deep mark through eagle's right wing, minor verdigris
112. 920A-1a, Watertown, R3, VF, SCM, some small marks, spots & verdigris on each side
113. 920B-1a, Watertown, R4, VF, SCM, long obverse staple scratch, 1/4" reverse rim cud, some verdigris
114. 920C-1a, Watertown, R3, XF, good color, a few nicks, minor verdigris, reverse struck with rusty die
115. 920D-2a, Watertown, R4, VF++, good color, a few nicks, reverse rim ding
116. 920E-1a, Watertown, R5, VF, SCM, some nicks & verdigris each side
117. 920F-1a, Watertown, R4, XF+, nice color, small clip, a few nicks, very minor verdigris
118. 920G-1a, Watertown, R6, F, starting to darken, numerous little nicks & dings on each side
119. 920H-2a, Watertown, R6, VF, good color, worn reverse die, a few marks, minor verdigris
120. 920H-4a, Watertown, R5, XF, mostly brown with a reddish tint, several greenish verdigris spots
121. 930B-1a, Waukesha, R6, VF, SCM, few marks each side, a couple of greenish verdigris spots
122. 960A-1a, Whitewater, R5, VF+, good color, minor verdigris, three reverse rim nicks and a bump
123. 960A-1a, Whitewater, R5, VF, starting to darken, a few marks on each side, some verdigris
124. 960C-1a, Whitewater, R5, XF, good color, several little nicks on each side, area of rim damage affects both sides

125. 960D-1a, Whitewater, R5, VF+, darkening, reverse die crack, some nicks, some verdigris
126. 960D-2a, Whitewater, R6, F+, darkening, small clip, uneven strike, several small dings, some verdigris
127. 960E-1a, Whitewater, R6, VF, good color, a few marks, some verdigris

West Virginia

128. 260A-2c, Hartford City, R9, VF30 NGC, Nickel, nice color, a few small nicks & spots ***PIX***
(Minimum bid \$275.00)

Civil War Era Merchant

129. Ma-Sp-34, Springfield, MA, UNC, 27mm, Miller-Mass-109, J.A. Bolen #19, 1865, flashy luster, Rulau lists as Oroide but has reddish copper appearance ***PIX***
(Minimum bid \$110.00)

Patriotics

130. 11/298a, R1, UNC, nice touches of mint red, a few marks
131. 11/298a, R1, AU, touches of mint red, a few nicks
132. 12/297a, R2, XF45BN NGC, good overall color, some small nicks, dings, spots, and verdigris
(Minimum bid \$20.00)
133. 19/396a, R2, XF, good strike & color, a few small nicks
134. 35/265a, R5, XF, starting to darken, noticeable reverse clashing
135. 45/332a, R1, VF, a couple of small old scratches
136. 49/343a, R1, UNC, looks like struck from rusty dies, lots of corrosion within shield
137. 53/336a, R1, VF details, old cleaning, few marks, not bad
138. 54/296a, R5, R/B UNC, lots of red, nice luster, a few marks, struck from broken collar (Minimum bid \$65.00)
139. 54/430a, R3, F, good color, uneven strike, looks like rusty reverse die
140. 62/367a, R3, AU-55, 22mm planchet, nice touches of mint red
141. 62/367a, R3, VF, three small clips, a few small nicks
142. 69/369a, R3, UNC, lots of red, some would call R/B, slightly rusty dies

143. 79/351a, R1, XF+, nice color, a few nicks, minor verdigris
144. 79/351a, R1, XF details, struck with rusty dies, reddish from old cleaning
145. 86/357a, R2, F, Small clip, "NOT" has been removed, numerous dings & scratches
146. 110/442a, R1, VF, Baker-474, a couple of dings, some verdigris
147. 118/418a, R1, UNC, touches of mint red within design
148. 119/398a, R1, VG, Baker-500, partial reddish reverse from old cleaning
149. 137/395a, R1, F, weak reverse lettering, some nicks
150. 141/307a, R1, XF+, nice color, touches of mint red, minor verdigris
151. 143/261a, R1, XF, Dewitt-McC1864-36, nice color, three obverse cuds
152. 174/272a, R1, R/B UNC, Baker-477, lots of red, nice luster, ex-Tanenbaum
153. 174/272a, R1, AU, Baker-477, nice color, minor verdigris
154. 180/430a, R4, VF, significant reverse verdigris
155. 191/443a, R2, VF, old cleaning
156. 191/443a, R2, F/VF, slightly off-center, good color, minor verdigris
157. 202/434a, R1, UNC, some mint red, a few nicks
158. 207/409a, R1, VF, good color, a few nicks, a couple of small spots
159. 210/408a, R1, UNC, nice mint red highlights
160. 212/415a, R2, UNC, some mint red
161. 212/415a, R2, XF+, a couple of touches of mint red, a couple of minor verdigris spots
162. 214/416a, R1, VF details, heavy even corrosion on both sides, not overly dark
163. 220/322a, R1, R/B UNC, die crack through UNION, flashy luster, some would call full red
164. 220/322a, R1, UNC, die crack through UNION, lots of mint red
165. 223/328a, R2, UNC, "BY" variety, lots of red, a few small nicks
166. 223/328a, R2, VF, "BY" variety, good color, minor verdigris, a few nicks
167. 224/322a, R2, R/B UNC, nice luster, lots of red
168. 225/327a, R1, UNC, nice red highlights, small reverse die break
169. 233/312a, R1, AU+, lots of mint red, some darker areas, a few nicks
170. 237/423a, R1, AU details, NGC graded, Environmental Damage noted on slab, consignor says conserved by NCS, some uneven coloring but not bad overall, a couple of scratches (Minimum bid \$50.00)
171. 237/423a, R1, F+, starting to darken, a couple of nicks
172. 241/338a, R2, UNC, nice red highlights, ex-Tanenbaum
173. 244/291a, R2, XF, good color, noticeable reverse clashing, a couple of thin obverse scratches, some nicks
174. 244/381a, R2, XF+, touches of mint red, a few marks, minor verdigris
175. 258/446a, R5?, F, 25mm planchet, small clip, some nicks & dings
176. 332/336d, R7, UNC, Copper/Nickel, nice color, no problems, ex-Virgil Brand ***PIX*** (Minimum bid \$95.00)
177. 349/477e, R9, XF details, White Metal, thick, mostly dark, numerous dents on each side, ex-Dale Cade ***PIX*** (Minimum bid \$100.00)
178. 450/471a, R1, MS62BN NGC, good overall color – a bit uneven, a few nicks (Minimum bid \$30.00)
179. 450/471a, R1, UNC, nice color & luster, no problems
180. 450/471a, R1, VF+, some touches of mint red within lettering, a couple of dark areas

**Sale Closes on
January 15, 2014**

End of Sale – Good Luck!

CWTS Auction News

Report on Auction #155

This good-sized auction, offering 119 lots including some rare and interesting tokens, again drew 37 active bidders who submitted an astounding 578 bids. The bidder success rate was over 99%, with only one lot that did not sell. Gross sales were excellent – over \$5,500.00 – with the Society netting well over \$500.00.

In the popularity contest, lot #119 (Patriotic 511/516mp) got the most bids at 12. Lots #80 (Patriotic 35/277a) and #82 (Patriotic 37/256a) were tied for second with 11 bids each. After that came a three-way tie for third place, with 10 bids each. So while the Patriotics led the way with the number of bids, by far the big money item was lot #1 (IA 930A-1a), a rare R9 Waterloo, Iowa piece, which sold for a healthy \$850.00.

Thank you all for your bids. Looks like the pictures of selected tokens that were posted on the CWTS website were helpful. There are more posted for our current auction – see: <http://www.CWTSociety.com/auctionpix.html>

Respectfully submitted,

Dan Moore

CWTS Auction Manager

THE CUPBOARD IS BARE!

**Notice: The Auction Manager urgently
needs tokens for the next auction.
As always, a low 10% selling fee applies.**

Contact: Dan Moore, P. O. Box 125

Monroe, MI 48161-0125

Email: working.man@usa.net

THE GENERAL STORE

Civilwartokens.org: Free site helping to bring Civil War token knowledge together. We offer many categories and are looking to add anything at the request of subscribers. Jonathan Wolfgram – jawolfgram@mail.plymouth.edu

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO – Fuld OH 745A Burton's Exchange and 745B Cunning Liqueurs storecards collected by member 3435. Stephen M. Edenfield, Post Office Box 25191, Cincinnati, Ohio 45225-0191.

PLEASE VISIT: Shigitatsu.com for a nice selection of CWTs. Beautiful enlarged obv./rev. images. John M. Martello, P. O. Box 855, Bethpage, NY 11714 or email: shigitatsu@aol.com

JUST ASKING! Do you have any unusual MI 920 for sale? (Been asking for years!) Paul Cunningham 517-902-7072, cunninghamhips@hotmail.com, or cunninghamexonumia.com

FUNKY, INDIANA PRIMITIVES WANTED: Big elips, off center, double struck, other odd strikes. I pay top dollar. Wayne Stafford, 3004 Connett Ave., Ft. Wayne, IN 46802 or sweetnet8361@yahoo.com

COMPLETE SET OF ORIGINAL CWTS JOURNALS from Fall 1967 – current. Fall 1967 through Winter 2001 are hardbound in 10 volumes; the rest are not bound. Offers. Bob Canaday, 615-838-1679.

MY CWT RETAIL LIST OF NEARLY 200 TOKENS AVAILABLE From ledziubek@zoominternet.net or Larry Dziubek, P.O. Box 235, Connoquenessing, PA 16027.

FREE: SEMI-ANNUAL FIXED PRICE LIST of tokens, medals and paper collectibles. Always many Civil War tokens, etc. Write soon for next list. Norman Peters, P.O. Box 29, Lancaster, NY 14086-0029.

WANTED TO BUY: Springfield and North Hampton, Ohio tokens, Ron Patton, 937-399-0414 or Ron13@sbcglobal.net

WANTED TO BUY: 67/372 any metal, overstrikes, etc. welcome. Call or write Steve Butler, 3414 137th St., Gig Harbor, WA 98332, 253-858-8647.

STILL LOOKING: For examples of delisted patriotics 481/491 and 481/493 "Rhode Island Sporting Scene" tokens. Please contact Chris Erlenwein at (860) 304-7456 or ehrlis.erlenwein@comcast.net.

SEE WWW.CWTOKEN.COM for resource materials on collecting CWTs by pictorial type, and for hundreds of downloadable, high-quality photos. Also a few choice and rare CWT examples for sale. Ken Bauer, 145 Elena Court, Scotts Valley, CA 95066-4707; email ken.bauer@mac.com; tel. 831-359-9307.

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WANTED: NJ CWTs & HT Tokens, 1798 Large Cents & NJ Colonials.

Write first. Steven Kawalec, P.O. Box 4281, Clifton, NJ 07012 or owlprowler@aol.com CWTS LM189.

+++++
141/307b, R8 in brass for sale along with unlisted and multiply struck pieces. Descriptions & pictures are available at <http://cwts.ecrater.com> or contact me at wvluitje@gmail.com if you are looking for something not shown there.

+++++
CWTS Journals 1997-2005 – I would like to purchase or borrow all or any of these to read. Vincent Contessa, yovinny@netzero.net or tel. 865-690-9429.

+++++
SEEKING CIVIL WAR STORE CARD TOKENS FROM NEW YORK (mostly interested in NYC, but also other towns). Prefer UNC/MS, but will consider anything, especially if rare/scarce. Please send list with grades/pricing and scans if available. Have some CWT patriotics and store cards (NYC and others) to trade or can pay cash. davidposes@gmail.com or 914-645-4750.

+++++
WANTED TO BUY: Wisconsin CWTs: 300C-2a, 300C-3a, 300C-4a, 300E-1a. Please send price, condition, description, and photo if available to: northernlight@charter.net

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THIS WAS ANDERSONVILLE (1972) by John McElroy. Trade for MI 225BL-1a or MI 225BL-3b in fine+. Email Tom at geesetom@aim.com for more info.

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NEW WEB SITE: Please check out my new Web site at www.rick-irons.com. Sutler tokens, patriotics & store cards for sale. Also, pictures of my sutler token collection.

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Urgently need nice material. Whole collections, singles, duplicates, everything purchased! Special need for rare dies, rare die combinations, rare towns, off metals, overstrikes.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING: Free 25-word ad to all Members. Members' additional ads (more than one per quarter) and extra words cost 10 cents per word.

DISPLAY ADVERTISING: Full-page ad \$75, half-page \$40, quarter-page \$25. Inside front or back cover \$85, outside back cover \$100. Halftones are \$6 each. Identical ads run for four consecutive issues are discounted 10%; payment with first insertion.

GENERAL: Only classified or display advertising pertaining to Civil War tokens is acceptable. Members may enclose a flyer as a special enclosure with any CWTS mailing for a cost of \$50 beyond the cost of printing. Please send all advertisements to the Editor.

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CWTJ Author Suggestions

Authors are encouraged to use computer-generated material when preparing articles for the Journal. Please use Microsoft Word-compatible text if possible. Original pictures and artwork are desirable, but copies may be submitted if originals are not available. All photos and original material will be returned to the owner. Quality digital files are welcomed as alternatives to your original material. These should be in jpeg or tiff format, with 300 dpi resolution to ensure high-quality printing.

Those who submit typewritten material should double-space when preparing material. Please use a new ribbon! Typewritten articles will be scanned into a digital file for editing and printing.

Submissions should be directed to the Editor, in the form of email attachments where possible. The author's or publisher's permission must be obtained when using any copyrighted material.

Note: The editor has a large number of high-quality photos of most tokens listed in the Fuld Civil War token books.

New Sutler Token Book

I am in the process of updating the book *Civil War Sutler Tokens and Cardboard Scrip* by David E. Schenkman. We would like this Second Edition of Dave's book to include any and all updates since the book was originally published in 1983. If you have any information on new varieties, ideas on rarity, or pictures of sutler tokens or cardboard scrip, please contact:

**Rick Irons, P.O. Box 4482
Lancaster, PA 17604-4482
rwirons@comcast.net; tel. 717-368-7005**

Essential CWT Books

U.S. Civil War Store Cards (Second Edition), 650 pages. Lists all merchant issuers of Civil War Tokens by state and town. Thousands of tokens are depicted with their rarity numbers and numerous charts for identifying dies. The essential reference for the collector of store cards. **\$100 for non-members; \$85 for members.**

Patriotic Civil War Tokens (Fifth Edition), 436 pages [2007 winner of the Numismatic Literary Guild's "Extraordinary Merit" Award]. Extensively revised edition with more than 120 new entries, 36 new dies, updated rarities, listing changes, and comprehensive "Die-a-Grams" for identifying dies. The essential reference for collecting patriotic tokens. **\$35 for non-members; \$30 for members.**

The Civil War Token Collectors Guide by Bryon Kanzinger, 236 pages. Lists all tokens with their rarities and prices according to condition. Includes a rarity scale for towns and a separate listing of the rarest store cards; filled with information including suggestions and listings for collecting by themes. Useful for valuing a collection. **Softcover: \$30 for non-members, \$25 for members.**

Civil War Store Cards of Cincinnati by John Ostendorf, 383 pages. Provides detailed information about the millions of metallic store card tokens that were produced in Cincinnati for merchants ranging from New York to Kansas and Alabama to Minnesota. The softcover edition may be purchased from Lulu.com for \$25.50 plus shipping at www.Lulu.com/product/4076901. The hardcover edition is available for \$38.00 plus shipping at www.Lulu.com/product/4076883. CWTS members may also purchase the hardcover edition from the CWTS Bookstore on the Society's Web site. See the "Book Preview" on either of the above Lulu.com Web sites to view the cover and first nine pages of the book.

Please indicate which books you are ordering, make your check or money order payable to the CWTS, and mail to **Richard Snow, CWTS Book Manager, Eagle Eye Rare Coins, P. O. Box 32891, Tucson, AZ 85751**, email rick@indiancent.com. You may also order books from the CWTS Web site at www.CWTSociety.com.

"Buy the book before the token!"